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IMPORTS UNDER ITEMS 806.30 AND 807.00 OF THE TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES, 1977-80



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Executive Summary

This report statistically updates previous studies by the Commission on items 806.30 and 807.00, briefly analyzing the data and noting trends in import totals in 1966-80 and by commodity groups and sources in 1977-80. Imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 combined were at a peak of 14 billion in 1980; however, at no time in the past 15 years did such imports account for more than 6 percent of all imports. Imports under item 807.00 (U.S. articles assembled abroad) represented 98 percent of the combined imports in 1980; motor vehicles alone accounted for 38 percent of the combined imports. Semiconductors and parts, television receivers and apparatus and parts, and office machines and parts were also important imports under item 807.00. In 1980, a little over one-quarter of the total value of item 807.00 imports was duty free.

Of 77 countries supplying U.S. imports under item 807.00 in 1980, three--Japan, Mexico, and West Germany--accounted for 56 percent. Motor vehicles were preponderant among imports from Japan and West Germany, whereas imports from Mexico were varied.

Item 806.30 imports (U.S. metal articles processed abroad and returned for further processing) declined after the peak year of 1974, when they accounted for $543.7 million, to a low point of $237 million in 1980. The duty-free value of such imports was at a high of 67 percent of the total value in 1980. Semiconductors and parts thereof have been the principal artic es imported under item 806.30; in 1980 they were followed by base metal .l products.

Of 30 countries supplying U.S. imports under item 806.30 in 1980, four--Canada, Mexico, West Germany, and Malaysia--supplied 83 percent of the total. Canada and West Germany shipped mostly products of base metal mills and other metalworking plants; Mexico, mostly electronic and electrical articles and motor-vehicle parts; and Malaysia, only semiconductors and parts thereof.

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Introduction

The purpose of this special study on imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 of the special provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) is to statistically update previous studies by the Commission, 1/ briefly analyze the statistical data readily available, and note trends in such imports. This report is not intended to be a comprehensive factfinding investigatory study, but rather is a presentation and elucidation of official statistics currently available. The previous Commission reports discussed import data on items 806.30 and 807.00 from 1966 through 1978. In this report, statistics are presented for total imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 for 1966-80 and for imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 by principal commodity groups for 1977-80. The sources of the imports in 1977-80 are also discussed.

1/ Previous studies by the U.S. International Trade Commission include TC Publication 339, entitled Economic Factors Affecting the Use of Items 807.00 and 806.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States; Report to the President on Investigation No. 332-61 under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, published in September 1970, and two unpublished reports, both entitled Background Materials on Articles Assembled and Fabricated Abroad, Items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, dated Mar. 22, 1976, and July 9, 1976, respectively, and USITC Publication 1029, entitled Import Trends in TSUS Items 806.30 and 807.00, published in January 1980.

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Explanation and Background of Special Provisions
Items 806.30 and 807.00

Items 806.30 and 807.00 are provided for in schedule 8, part 1, subpart B, of the TSUS. Pursuant to the provisions of item 806.30, articles of metal (except precious metal) that have been manufactured, or subjected to a process of manufacture, in the United States and exported for processing and return to the United States for further processing are subject to duty only on the value of the foreign processing. Under item 807.00, imported articles assembled in foreign countries with components that have been manufactured in the United States are subject to duty upon the full value of the imported product less the value of the U.S.-fabricated components contained therein. No further processing in the United States is required for articles imported under item 807.00. The provisions of the respective items are shown below.

Schedule 8-Special Classification Provisions
Part 1-Articles Exported and Returned

Subpart B headnotes:

1. This subpart shall not apply to any article exported--

(a) from continuous customs custody with remission, abatement, or refund of duty;

(b) with benefit of drawback;

(c) to comply with any law of the United States or regulation of any Federal agency requiring exportation; or

(d) after manufacture or production in the United States under item 864.05 of this schedule.

2. Articles repaired, altered, processed, or otherwise changed in condition abroad.--The following provisions apply only to items 806.20 and 806.30:

(a) The value of repairs, alterations, processing, or other change in condition outside the United States shall be--

(i) the cost to the importer of such change; or

(ii) if no charge is made, the value of such change,

as set out in the invoice and entry papers; except that, if the appraiser concludes that the amount so set out does not represent a reasonable cost or value, then the value of the change shall be determined in accordance with section 402 of this Act.

(b) No appraisement of the imported article in its changed condition shall be required unless necessary to a determination of the rate or rates of duty applicable to such article.

(c) The duty upon the value of the change in condition shall be at the rate which would apply to the article itself, as an entirety without constructive separation of its components, in its condition as imported

if it were not within the purview of this subpart. If the article, as returned to the United States, is subject to a specific or compound rate of duty, such rate shall be converted to the ad valorem rate which when applied to the full value of such article determined in accordance with section 402 of this Act would provide the same amount of duties as the specific or compound rate. In order to compute the duties due, the ad valorem rate so obtained shall be applied to the value of the change in condition made outside the United States.

3. Articles assembled abroad with components produced in the United States.--The following provisions apply only to item 807.00:

(a) The value of the products of the United States assembled into the imported article shall be--

(i) the cost of such products at the time of the last purchase; or

(ii) if no charge is made, the value of such products at the time of the shipment for exportation,

as set out in the invoice and entry papers; except that, if the appraiser concludes that the amount so set out does not represent a reasonable cost or value, then the value of such products shall be determined in accordance with section 402 of this Act.

(b) The duty on the imported article shall be at the rate which would apply to the imported article itself, as an entirety without constructive separation of its components, in its condition as imported if it were not within the purview of this subpart. If the imported article is subject to a specific or compound rate of duty, the total duties shall be reduced in such proportion as the cost or value of such products of the United States bears to the full value of the imported article.

4. No imported article shall be accorded partial exemption from duty under more than one item in this subpart.

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Item	Articles	Rates of duty
	* * * * * * *	
	Articles returned to the United States after having been exported to be advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means:	
	* * * * *	
806.30	Any article of metal (except precious metal) manufactured in the United States or subjected to a process of manufacture in the United States, if exported for further processing, and if the exported article as processed outside the United States, or the article which results from the processing outside the United States, is returned to the United States for further processing.....	A duty upon the value of such processing outside the United States (see headnote 2 of this subpart)
	* * * * *	
807.00	Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c) have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting.....	A duty upon the full value of the imported article, less the cost or value of such products of the United States (see headnote 3 of this subpart)

As provided in the above headnotes, no imported article may be accorded partial exemption from duty under more than one of these tariff items. 1/ Neither may an article benefit from these tariff provisions if it had previously been exported with remission, abatement, or refund of duty or with the benefit of drawback, or after manufacture or production in bond under the provisions of item 864.05.

With respect to entries under item 806.30, the duty, as noted, is assessed only against the value of processing (value added) outside the United

1/ An article could, however, be exported and returned to the United States under one item and be subsequently reexported and returned under another if this were economically feasible and if the form of the article had been sufficiently changed after its first importation. Thus, for example, a metal article exported and returned to the United States under item 806.30 for further processing in such a way as to constitute a new "fabricated" article as defined under item 807.00 could then be reshipped abroad for assembly and return under the provisions of the latter item.

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States. The form of the metal article may be changed in the process so long as the resultant product imported is returned for further processing. Under item 807.00, the duty exemption is limited to those fabricated components, the product of the United States, which have not lost their physical identity by a change in form, shape, or otherwise, and which have not been advanced in condition abroad except by their having been assembled.

The rate of duty upon the dutiable portion of the value of the articles imported under each of these tariff items is the rate which would apply to the article itself, as an entirety, as if it were not under the purview of schedule 8. 1/ While most rates of duty in the TSUS are "bound rates" subject to trade-agreement concessions, the provisions of items 806.30 and 807.00 are not. Thus the elimination or amendment of these tariff provisions may be effected by the Congress without impairment of U.S. trade-agreement concessions, notwithstanding that the result would be an increase in the amount of duty collected.

When the applicable rate of duty is a specific or compound rate, the method of computing duties on item 806.30 entries differs from that used for item 807.00 entries. With respect to entries under item 806.30, the specific or compound rate is converted to an ad valorem equivalent which is applied to the dutiable portion of the article. Under item 807.00, the specific or compound rate of duty is computed on the entire article, and the total duties are reduced in such proportion as the cost or value of the products of the United States bear to the full value of the imported article. For customs purposes, the value of processing under item 806.30 and the value of U.S. products for purposes of item 807.00 are based on the invoice costs to the importer, so long as the Customs Service determines such costs or values to be reasonable. Otherwise, the value is determined in accordance with section 402 or 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1401a). 2/

Legislative history

Item 806.30.--Item 806.30 incorporates in the TSUS, without significant change, the provisions of paragraph 1615(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Customs Simplification Act of 1956. According to its sponsor, the Honorable Victor A. Knox, the purpose of the provision was to facilitate the processing of U.S. metal articles in contiguous areas of Canada during breakdowns or other emergencies at nearby plants in the United States. In explanation, Mr. Knox stated on the floor of the House of Representatives that the provision would--

---

1/ In this connection it is to be noted that the admission of an article under either of these tariff items does not relieve it from quantitative limitations imposed under other provisions of law, such as certain textile articles covered by the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles.

2/ Sec. 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides the basic methods of valuation, for customs purposes, of merchandise imported into the United States. This section was recently amended by title II of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-39 July 26, 1979) to incorporate in U.S. law the substance of an international agreement on customs valuation which was reached in the Tokyo round of Multilateral Negotiations.

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> . . . permit manufacturers to send [metal articles] into Canada principally for processing . . . [when] . . . they are unable to process that particular metal product within their own plants. There have been periods of time when the industry has had breakdowns in the manufacturing plant and did not have the facilities to continue on with the work . . . . It has been necessary for industry--I speak of the Detroit area--to ship to Algoma . . . Canada . . . metal products in order to have them processed, because there was no other plant accessible to the manufacturer to have this particular work done. . . . I believe there is no possibility that these particular products would ever be shipped to such countries as Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and so forth, because of high transportation cost 1/

Debate on the United States Senate floor regarding the provision focused on whether it would tend to encourage importations of metal articles from low-wage countries. However, the Senate Committee on Finance in reporting favorably on the provision expressed no desire that its use be limited to imports from contiguous countries. In its analysis of the provision the Senate report stated:

> Section 202 will permit manufacturers of any article of metal (except precious metal) processed in the United States to export such articles for further processing and at the time of reimportation to pay duty on the cost of the processing done in the foreign country. 2/

The provision has not been amended since it was incorporated in the TSUS.

Item 807.00.--The provisions of item 807.00 were formulated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, now the U.S. International Trade Commission, as part of its tariff classification study, which led to the adoption of the TSUS, effective August 31, 1963 (Public Law 87-456, Presidential Proclamation No. 3548). Item 807.00 had no direct counterpart in the tariff schedules in effect prior to August 31, 1963; it was designed to provide a tariff provision in the new schedules covering an anomalous, but well-established, practice which arose under paragraph 1615(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 as a result of a 1954 ruling of the U.S. Customs Court (C.D. 1628) reversing an administrative ruling, an abstract of which was published as T.D. 52191.

Paragraph 1615(a) provided for the duty-free entry of American products returned to the United States that had not been "advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means." The Customs Court, in its 1954 ruling (C.D. 1628), held that the labor expended abroad in installing an American motor in a Canadian-built motorboat did not advance the value of the American motor or improve it in condition. The court was of the opinion that the U.S. parts contained in the imported articles would qualify for duty-free entry if--

---

1/ Congressional Record, July 13, 1953, pp. 8850-8859.

2/ Committee on Finance, United States Senate, Customs Simplification Act of 1954 . . . Report To Accompany H.R. 10009, Rept. No. 2326 (83d Cong., 2d sess.), 1954, p. 5.

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> . . . by physical examination at the time of importation, they could be identified in the imported article as the identical American product exported from the United States and as not having been changed in any manner other than by their assembly with other parts into a new or different article.

If any work, other than assembly with other parts, was performed directly upon the American product, the allowance of duty would not have been accorded under paragraph 1615(a).

The Customs Service, in numerous rulings applying the principle of C.D. 1628 after 1954, allowed free entry to American-made components assembled into foreign articles if, "under the theory of constructive segregation," the components were "capable of being identified and removed without injury" to themselves or to the articles into which they had been assembled.

Item 807.00 continued the substance of earlier practice, but without the assumption that the American components had not been advanced or improved by assembly and without reference to whether they could be removed without injury or constructively segregated.

In its report on the tariff classification study, the Commission commented on C.D. 1628 and the Customs Service practices based thereon as follows:

> . . . There is no logic to attributing the labor costs involved in assembly exclusively to foreign parts, nor is there logic in holding that assembly operations do not advance or improve the component parts assembled therein. Such component parts reach their ultimate value only when they have been assembled into an article where they can in fact perform the function for which they were designed and made.
>
> . . . Whether or not an American component can be separated from a foreign article "without injury" to either is an unrealistic and arbitrary condition upon which to predicate partial exemption from duty.
>
> The real issue is not whether you can remove "without injury" or "constructively segregate" the American part in order to "classify" it under paragraph 1615(a). The only classification of the imported article which must be made for tariff purposes is the classification of the imported article as an entirety. The substance of the issue is what proof shall be required to satisfy customs officers--
>
> (1) that an American part has been assembled into the imported article, and
> (2) that such part was assembled therein without having been changed in condition.

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> If (1) and (2) are satisfactorily proved, the question then arises as to how much allowance or deduction is to be made from the full value of the imported article on account of its having such "unimproved" American parts. 1/

To assist in the identification of the U.S. components, the portion of the products eligible to be returned free of duty were limited to U.S. products exported for the purpose of assembly abroad. The original language of the article description in item 807.00 was as follows:

> Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of products of the United States which were exported for such purposes and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition by any means other than by the act of assembly.

The above language appeared to be ambiguous in certain respects, and to preclude minor operations, incidental to assembly abroad, such as painting. Therefore, in 1965, item 807.00 was amended by Public Law 89-241, as follows:

> Articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported, in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, for the purpose of such assembly and return to the United States, (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c) have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting.

Subsequently, in November 1966, the clause "for the purpose of such assembly and return to the United States" was deleted from the language of item 807.00, pursuant to Public Law 89-806. In a summary report of pending House-passed bills prepared for the use of the Senate Committee on Finance, 2/ the bill (H.R. 11216) which became Public Law 89-806 is commented upon as follows:

> In the Tariff Schedules of the United States, item 807.00 continued this court-approved practice. However, the new provision eliminated the anomalies involved in the old practice, first by recognizing that U.S. components do increase in value by assembly operations and second by making it unnecessary to show that the U.S. component could be removed without injury to the assembled article. At the same time it was provided that for the duty-free treatment to apply on its return the U.S. component must have been sent abroad "for the purpose of assembly."

1/ Tariff Classification Study, Explanatory and Background Materials; Schedule 8.--Special Classification Provisions, Appendix to the Tariff Schedules, Nov. 15, 1960, pp. 13 and 14.

2/ Committee on Finance, United States Senate, Summary of Minor House-Passed Bills Pending Before the Committee on Finance, 1966, p. 14.

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In the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 item 807.00 was clarified to make it clear that cleaning, lubricating, and painting could be performed in connection with the assembly function without subjecting the U.S. components to duty on their return to this country. In making this clarification, however, an additional restrictive clause was added to the duty-free provision. It requires that at the time of exportation of the U.S. component there be an intention that the assembled article is to be shipped to the United States. This additional restriction has raised complaints by interested importers and foreign shippers, and has also been said to introduce problems of customs administration.

H.R. 11216 would eliminate both the requirement that the American component be exported "for the purpose of such assembly" and the requirement that there be an intention at the time of exportation that it be returned to the United States. It would still be necessary, however, for the importer to establish by satisfactory proof that the components of an imported article for which duty-free treatment is claimed are, in fact, components produced in the United States. Moreover, it must be shown that they have not lost their physical identity in the assembled article and have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by the assembly operation, or operations, incidental to assembly.

There has been no further legislation on item 807.00.

Customs practices

Item 806.30.--Under headnotes to this item, the value of the foreign processing on which the duty is levied is its cost to the importer or, if no charge is made, the value as set out in the invoice and entry papers. Generally the value used for customs purposes is that stated in the entry papers. If the appropriate customs officer concludes that the amount so set out does not represent a reasonable cost or value, then such value is determined in accordance with the valuation provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-39, July 26, 1979).

An article of metal (except precious metal) imported under item 806.30 must have been exported for processing abroad, and the article as processed, or the new article which results from the processing, must be further processed in the United States after its return from abroad. The Customs Service has held that melting, machining, grinding, drilling, tapping, threading, cutting, punching, rolling, forming, plating, and galvanizing are among the operations that qualify as "processing."

Examples of articles subject to duty allowance under this tariff item are aluminum sheets processed from ingots of U.S. origin and returned to the United States to be cut to size and shape; lead ingots produced from lead scrap of U.S. origin and returned for further processing; metal screws made

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abroad from domestic wire and returned for plating; stainless steel tubing coated abroad with chromium and returned for rounding and buffing; tungsten carbide powder sent abroad for sintering and returned for further processing; and electronic circuits printed on silicon wafers, exported for splitting and returned for further processing.

Before the exportation of an article for processing abroad under item 806.30, the owner or exporter must file (as provided in section 10.9 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.9)), 1/ a certificate of registration describing the article(s) exported. The owner or exporter must state the name of the U.S. manufacturer, or, if of foreign origin, the name of the U.S. processor and the process of manufacture. The owner or exporter must further provide the name of the person who will further process the articles upon their return to the United States, or, if the person is not known, the reasons for believing the articles will be returned for further processing and the reason the person is not known. The article must be examined by a customs officer and laded for export under customs supervision. Upon its return from abroad the owner, importer, consignee, or agent must declare that the article has been processed from the merchandise covered by the certificate of registration and must declare the nature and cost of the processing abroad and the processing to be performed in the United States. The declaration as to the origin of the article, and as to the nature and cost of the processing abroad, must be supported, moreover, by a declaration of the foreign processor. The foregoing requirements may be waived by the appropriate customs officer at the port of entry, but only when he is satisfied that the article is entitled to enter under item 806.30 and that all the requirements of the provisions have been met.

Pursuant to a 1958 decision of the Customs Service (T.D. 54572(22)), item 806.30 is applicable only when the U.S. metal article sent abroad for processing is to be returned for further processing by or for account of the person or firm which exported the article for processing abroad.

Item 807.00.--Under the circumstances surrounding the foreign assembly of the merchandise, it is often difficult to establish a transaction value (either for the imported merchandise or for identical or similar merchandise) or a deductive value, as those terms are defined in section 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the imported articles. A large part of the trade is by U.S. firms and their foreign affiliates that operate and transfer goods on a manufacturing-cost basis rather than on the basis of values established in the marketplace. Accordingly, the customs value for purposes of item 807.00 is generally based on computed value, as defined in section 402 of the Tariff Act. However, the Customs Service is attempting to use the transaction value whenever possible.

Computed value represents the sum of all costs, actual or estimated, for materials used, labor, overhead, depreciation, other general expenses, a normal profit, and export-packing expenses. In most cases, only the cost of materials, labor, and export packing can be readily ascertained. To this is added a markup for general expenses and profit equal to that usually reflected

1/ A copy of the Customs Regulations pertaining to items 806.30 and 807.00, as set out in vol. 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), is provided in app. A.

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in sales by the foreign producers in their home markets of merchandise of the same class or kind as that exported to the United States. From this gross computed value, the value of those elements of the export packing which are of U.S. origin and the value of those U.S. components for which allowance is claimed under item 807.00 are deducted. These deductions are generally represented by the values shown on the assembler's declaration and endorsed by the importer pursuant to section 10.24 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.24). When the values shown thereon appear unreasonable, other proof of value may be required.

After the implementation of the TSUS in 1963, no specific regulations were issued with respect to the administration of the provisions of item 807.00. Rather, customs officers were informally advised to use section 10.1 of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 10.1), relating to American goods returned without advancement in value. It was not until January 1968 that subsection (g) was added to section 10.1, specifically providing for the documentary proof to be filed in connection with the entry of articles containing U.S.-fabricated components claimed to be exempt from duty under item 807.00.

In October 1975 the Customs Service amended part 10 of the Customs Regulations by adding sections 10.11 through 10.24 (19 CFR 10.11 through 10.24), which set forth definitions and interpretative regulations pertaining to TSUS item 807.00 adopted by the Commissioner of Customs, as well as related provisions of law. The sections include examples describing specific situations in which the exemption from duty provided by item 807.00 may or may not be applicable. Section 10.24 sets forth the following documentary requirements applicable to the entry of assembled articles claimed to be subject to the exemption provided under item 807.00:

> (1) a declaration by the person who performed the assembling operations abroad listing and describing the U.S. components and describing the operations performed abroad on such components, and
> (2) an endorsement of the importer declaring the declaration in (1) to be correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Section 10.24 also makes provision under which the district director may revise the format of either of the documents specified above, may waive specific details for each entry, and may waive the foregoing documents if he "is satisfied that unusual circumstances make the production of either or both of the documents . . . or of any of the information set forth therein, impractical and is further satisfied that the requirements of item 807.00 . . . and related headnotes have been met . . . ."

As noted earlier, the exemption from duty provided under item 807.00 applies to fabricated components that are the product of the United States. The components must be in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication at the time of their exportation from the United States to qualify for the exemption. Components will not lose their entitlement to the exemption by being subjected to operations incidental to the assembly before, during, or after their assembly with other components. Materials undefined in final dimensions and shapes which are cut into specific shapes or patterns abroad are not considered fabricated components.

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The assembly operations performed abroad may consist of any method used to join or fit together solid components, such as welding, soldering, riveting, force fitting, gluing, laminating, sewing, or the use of fasteners, and may be preceded, accompanied, or followed by operations incidental to the assembly, as illustrated below. The mixing or combining of liquids, gases, chemicals, food ingredients, and amorphous solids with each other or with solid components is not regarded as an assembly.

Operations incidental to the assembly process, whether performed before, during, or after assembly, do not constitute further fabrication and do not preclude the application of the exemption. The following are examples of operations which are incidental to the assembly process:

(1) Cleaning;

(2) Removal of rust, grease, paint, or other preservative coating;

(3) Application of preservative paint or coating, including preservative metallic coating, lubricants, or protective encapsulation;

(4) Trimming, filing, or cutting off of small amounts of excess materials;

(5) Adjustments in the shape or form of a component to the extent required by the assembly being performed abroad;

(6) Placing holes in a component for ease of assembly;

(7) Cutting to length of wire, thread, tape, foil, and similar products exported in continuous lengths; separation by cutting of finished components, such as prestamped integrated circuit lead frames exported in multiple unit strips; and

(8) Final calibration, testing, marking, sorting, pressing, and folding of assembled articles.

Any significant process, operation, or treatment other than assembly whose primary purpose is the fabrication, completion, or physical or chemical improvement of a component, or which is not related to the assembly process, whether or not it effects a substantial transformation of the article, shall not be regarded as incidental to the assembly and shall preclude the application of the exemption to such article. The following are examples of operations not considered incidental to the assembly as provided under item 807.00:

(1) Melting of exported ingots and pouring of the metal into molds to produce cast metal parts;

(2) Cutting of garment parts according to pattern from exported material;

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(3) Painting primarily intended to enhance the appearance of an article or to impart distinctive features or characteristics;

(4) Chemical treatment of components or assembled articles to impart new characteristics, such as shower-proofing, permapressing, sanforizing, dyeing, or bleaching of textiles;

(5) Machining, polishing, burnishing, peening, plating (other than plating incidental to the assembly), embossing, pressing, stamping, extruding, drawing, annealing, tempering, case hardening, and any other operation, treatment, or process which imparts significant new characteristics or qualities to the article affected.

The current customs treatment of items 806.30 and 807.00 is in large part a result of the numerous significant interpretive decisions of the Customs Court (now the Court of International Trade) and Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (CCPA) over the last several years and the corresponding modification of tariff treatment by the Customs Service based on those decisions.

Reference is made specifically to the series of cases involving General Instrument Corp., where the CCPA in General Instrument Corporation v. United States, 59 CCPA 171, 462 F.2d 1156, C.A.D. 1062 (1972), held that wire is used directly in the assembly process "without further fabrication" within the meaning of that phrase in condition (a) of item 807.00, although it was cut into pieces abroad, when, for practical reasons, the assembly process requires handling the wire directly from the spool and cutting it during that process. The CCPA then extended its reasoning in General Instrument Corporation v. United States, 60 CCPA 178, 480 F.2d 1402, C.A.D. 1106 (1973), in holding that "no reason is found for considering articles cut to length prior to assembly subject to any different treatment" than the wire bonded to a semiconductor chip and then severed in General Instrument Corporation v. United States, supra. In a third case, General Instrument Corporation v. United States, 61 CCPA 86, 499 F.2d 1318, C.A.D. 1128 (1974), the court went even further in holding that the despooling, cementing, winding, and taping of wire are not "further fabrication" steps, but rather assembly steps within the meaning of item 807.00. The court stated that "we can perceive no substantial differences between the instant assembly steps and those of General Instrument, which were held not to constitute 'further fabrication.'"

These and subsequent rulings by the CCPA, which appear to be contrary to the legislative intent with respect to item 807.00, as evidenced by the following statement from the Tariff Classification Study, Seventh Supplemental Report, 1963, at page 103, together with an intensified supervision of the administration of items 807.00 and 806.30 by the Customs Service, have added new dimensions to the customs treatment of those items.

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Item 807.00--Imports assembled with U.S. components. Item 807.00 contemplates that, when a finished component of U.S. origin is sent abroad and there assembled--without otherwise changing its condition--with one or more other components, the cost or value of such U.S. components shall not be included in the dutiable value of the assembled article in which it has been incorporated. U.S. wire and tape, on spools, sent abroad where they are cut to length and then assembled with other components into a finished article are not finished components the cost of which may be deducted from the dutiable value of the imported article. [Emphasis added.]

Problems of customs administration

It is evident from the foregoing that the provisions of items 806.30 and 807.00 are complex in their requirements and therefore are difficult to administer and lend themselves to possible misuse. Prerequisite to the allowance of the partial exemptions from duty authorized is the presence in the imported article of the exported U.S. metal article or fabricated component--not a substitute foreign equivalent. It is necessary to know precisely what U.S. articles were exported from the United States, that they were effectively segregated from and not commingled with foreign articles prior to their being processed or assembled, and exactly how they were used abroad in the production or manufacture of the imported article. Moreover, as indicated, the data required for valuation purposes are generally more complex and detailed than is required under ordinary circumstances. 1/

Ascertainment of the relevant facts is almost wholly dependent upon paper proof rather than physical examination of imports by customs officers. By reason of the large volume of trade under these provisions and the intricacy and mass of detailed information involved in each transaction, customs officers are, in practice, obliged to accept entries as submitted with only a limited opportunity for verification of their factual content.

General Comments

Firms using the provisions of items 806.30 and 807.00 of the TSUS do so for various reasons. U.S.-owned multinational firms that manufacture or procure most of the components of the imported product abroad use some U.S.-made components because of special U.S. requirements in the final product, or because their own U.S. plants produce better components or produce them at lower unit cost. Foreign producers utilize the provisions for the same purposes through their U.S. affiliates or subsidiaries. In some cases, particularly under item 806.30, foreign technological expertise or specialized equipment or, simply, available equipment may be the reason for using the

1/ A guide to the data requirements for importation under the item 807.00 provision was published by the U.S. Customs Service under the title Import Requiremnts on Articles Assembled Abroad From U.S. Components /Item 807.00 TSUS/: 807 Guide, Customs Information Series C:79-1, 1979.

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provisions. However, the provisions are probably utilized most frequently as a method for U.S. manufacturers to lower their costs in order to be competitive with foreign manufacturers.

In labor-intensive operations, the duty-free share of imports, represented by the value of the U.S. components, will generally be low, whereas the reverse is true in non-labor-intensive operations (providing that foreign-made components are not utilized). On the other hand, the cost of labor may be so much lower in less developed countries (LDC's) than in the United States that operations that are labor intensive on a cost basis in the United States may be the reverse abroad, so that the duty-free value may be the larger share of total value.

The duty-free value of item 806.30 imports usually constitutes a major portion of the total value because only the value of processing abroad is dutiable. Under item 807.00, however, not only the value of assembly abroad is dutiable, but also the value of any non-U.S.-made parts being assembled, in addition to any other costs making up part of the customs value of the product. Therefore, the duty-free value of item 807.00 imports is usually the minor portion of the total value.

For some products requiring technological expertise in their manufacture, foreign procurement of components to be assembled abroad along with U.S. components may be minimal initially, but as foreign plants gain expertise and the U.S. firms become satisfied with the foreign-made components, more of them may be used if the cost factors so warrant. This will be particularly true when the product has a low U.S. duty that will not counterbalance the savings reflected in the cost of the foreign-made component versus the cost of the U.S.-made component.

Imports

In the years 1966-78, the share of the value of total U.S. imports accounted for by imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 combined rose annually from 3.8 percent in 1966 to a high of 6.2 percent in 1973, and ranged between 5 and 6 percent thereafter, representing 5.8 percent in 1980 (see figs. 1 and 2). The value of imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 combined also increased annually--except for a slight decline in the recession year 1975, when total imports also declined--from somewhat less than $1 billion in 1966 to $14 billion in 1980 (see fig. 3 and table 1, app. B). Although the greater share of such combined imports initially had been from developed countries--94 percent in 1966--the trend was toward increasing use of LDC's, and the share of imports from developed countries dropped to a low of 51 percent in 1976. In 1977-80 it was between 55 and 56 percent of the total (see tables 2, 3, 4, and 5).

The 1977 downturn in combined imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 from LDC's apparently resulted from the use of the Generalized System of Preferences

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(GSP), 1/ which permits duty-free entry of eligible articles from those countries, in lieu of items 806.30 and 807.00, as noted in a Commission report on the effects of the GSP. 2/ Duty-free imports under GSP in 1976-80 were as follows:

Year	Value	Ratio of value of GSP imports to total imports	Ratio of value of GSP imports to total imports of articles eligible for GSP
	Billion dollars	Percent	Percent
1976	3.1	2.5	11.7
1977	3.7	2.5	12.3
1978	5.2	3.0	12.5
1979	5.1	2.5	12.8
1980	7.3	3.1	14.1

Imports under item 807.00 were much greater than those under item 806.30, accounting for 93 percent of the combined total in 1966 and 98 percent in 1980. The duty-free value (basically the value of the U.S.-made component) of the combined imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 was 15 percent of the total value in 1966 and 27 percent in 1980 (see fig. 4 and table 1). During the 15-year period for which statistics are available, the low and high points for the total value of item 807.00 imports occurred in 1966 and 1980, respectively, and those for item 806.30, in 1966 and 1974, respectively.

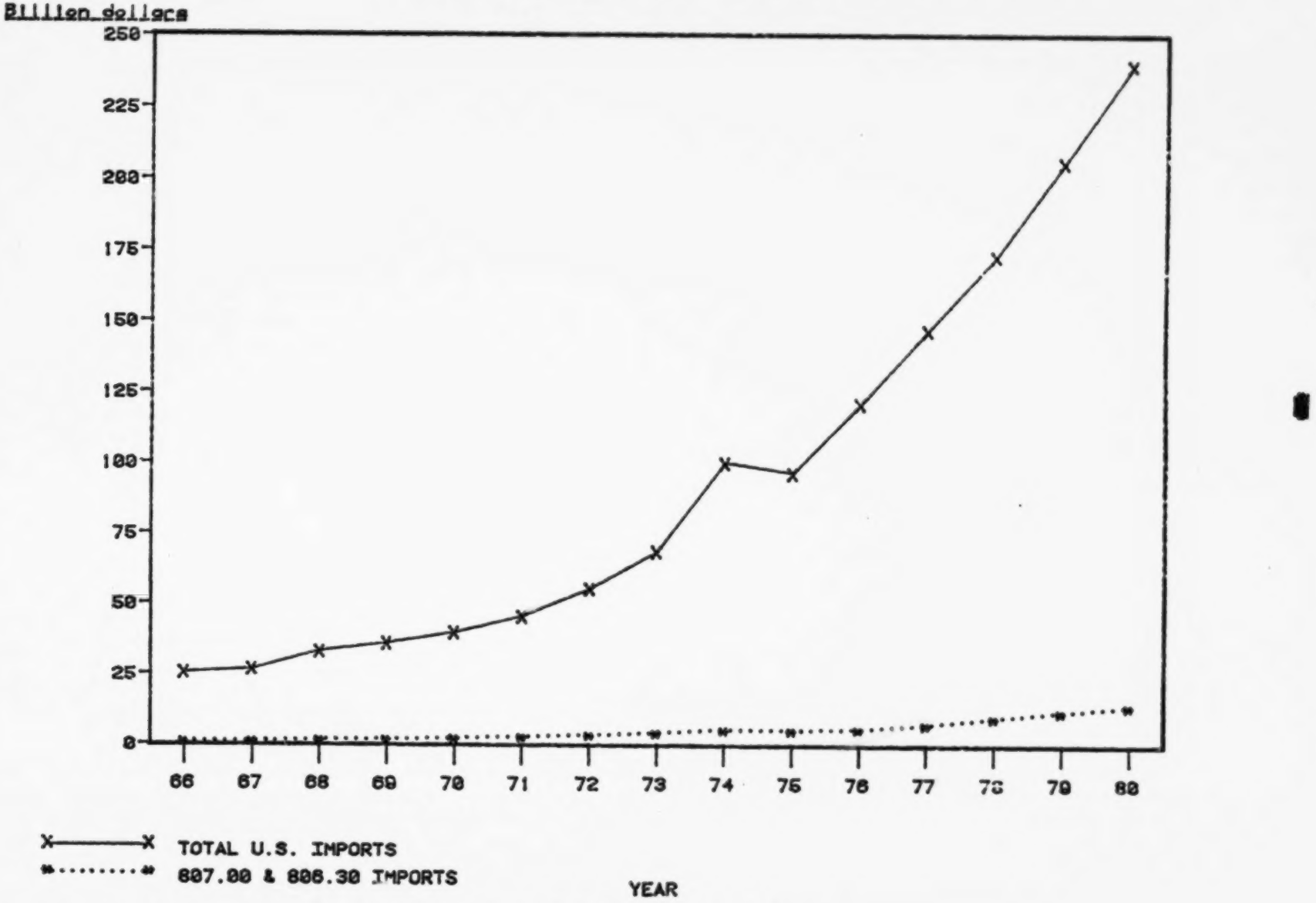
1/ The GSP under title V of the Trade Act of 1974, provides duty-free treatment of specified eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. GSP, implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of Nov. 24, 1975, applies to merchandise imported on or after Jan. 1, 1976, and is scheduled to remain in effect until Jan. 4, 1985, unless modified by the President or terminated.

2/ Study of the Effects of the Generalized System of Preferences on U.S. Trade in the Program's First Year of Operation, 1976, Staff Research Study No. 12, March 1978, pp. 38-48.

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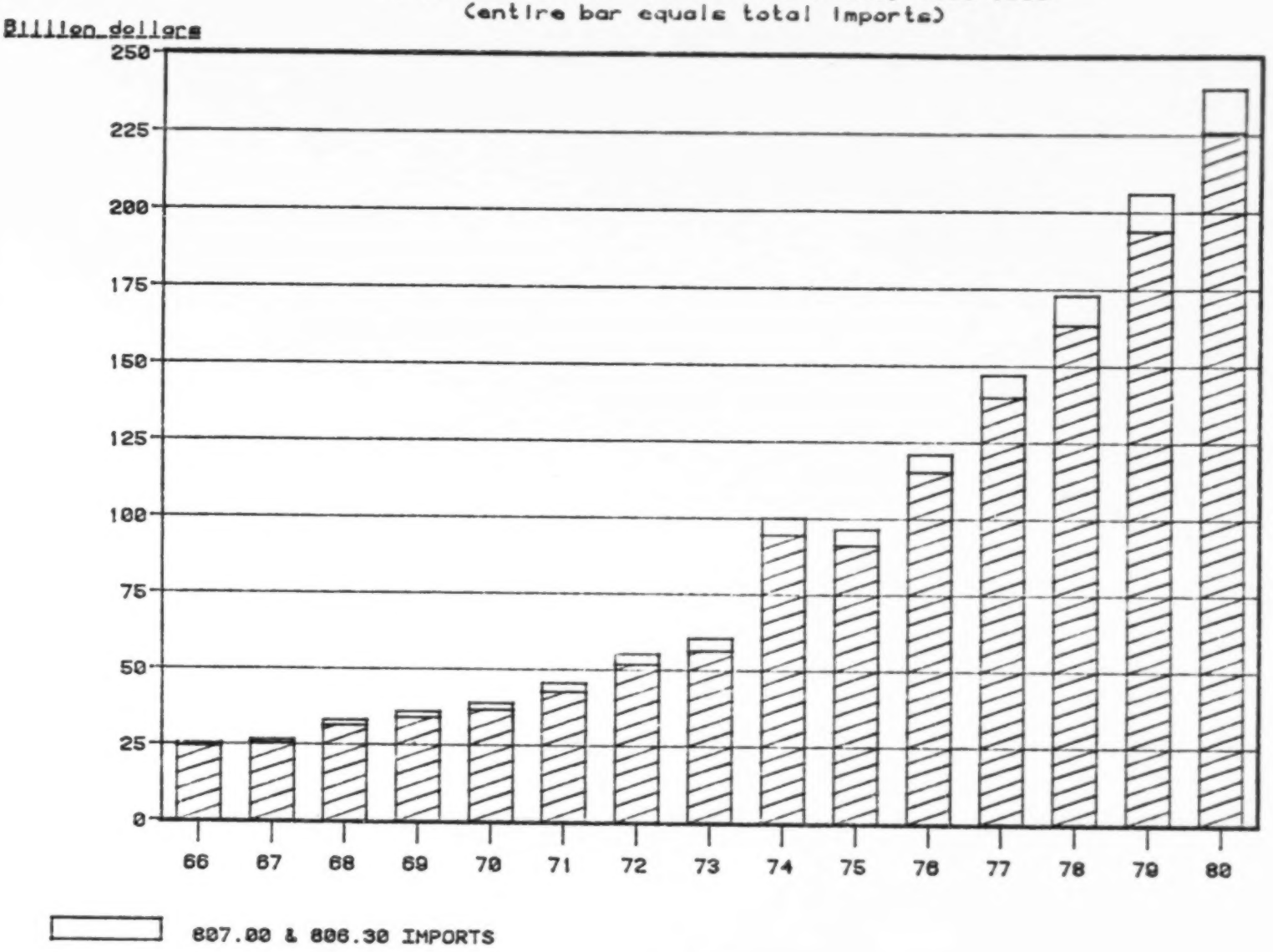
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Figure 1.--TRENDS OF TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS AND IMPORTS UNDER TSUS ITEMS 807.00 AND 806.30, 1966-1980



Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

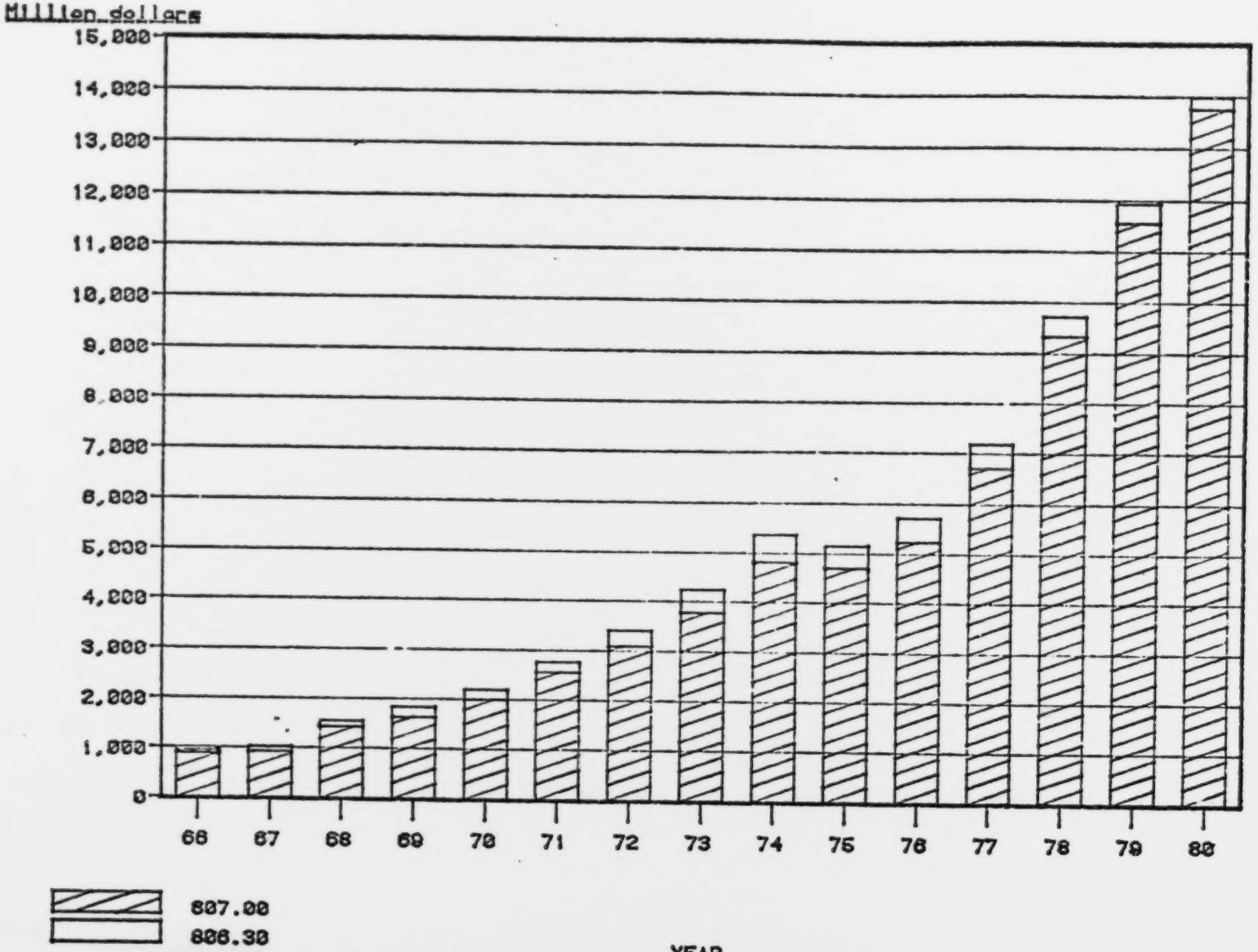
Figure 2.-- IMPORTS UNDER TSUS ITEMS 807.00 AND 806.30
IN PROPORTION TO TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS, 1966-1980
(entire bar equals total imports)



Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

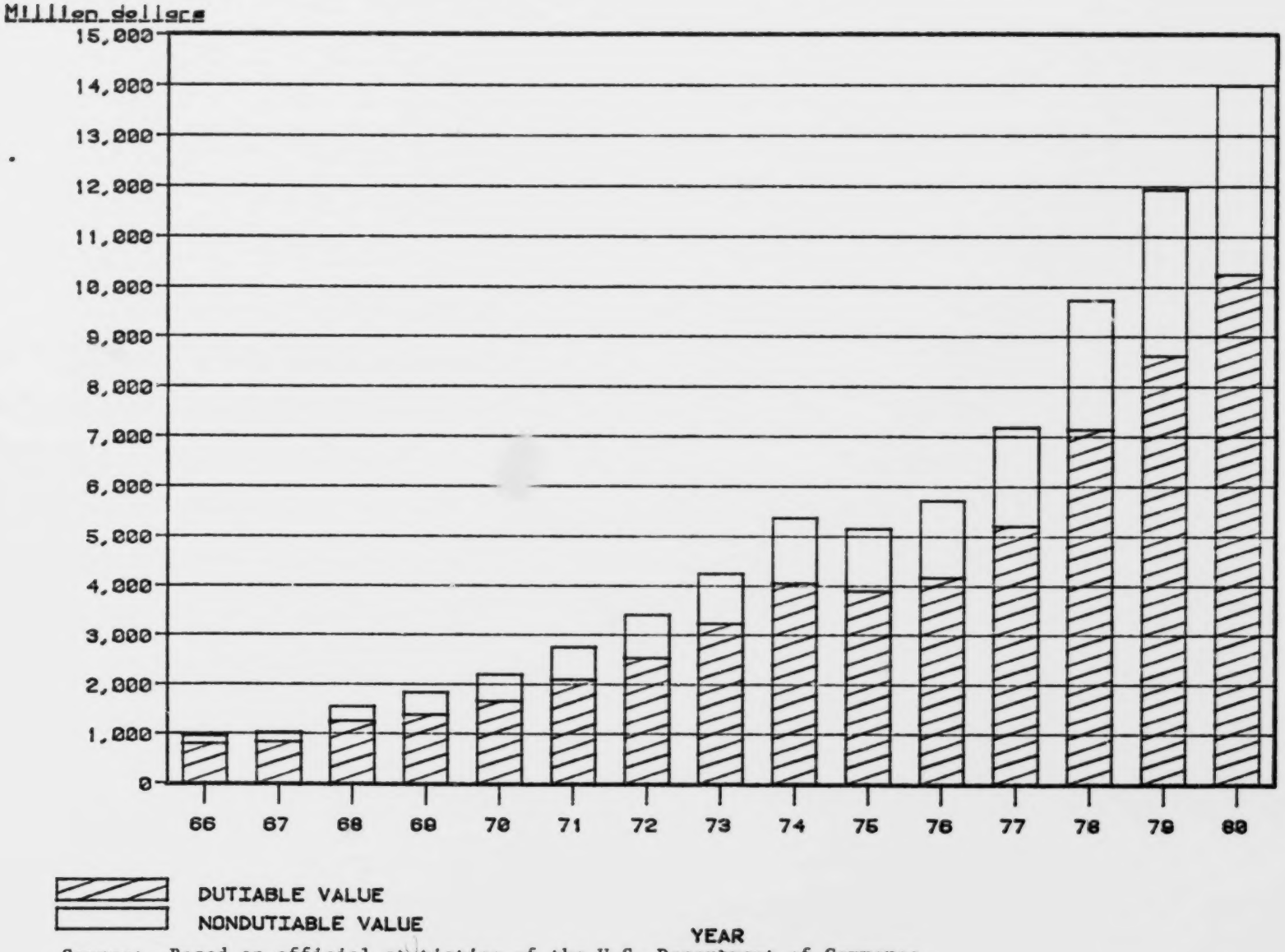
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Figure 3.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEMS 807.00 AND 806.30, 1966-1980



Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 4.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEMS 807.00 AND 806.30, BY DUTIABLE AND NONDUTIABLE VALUES, 1966-1980



Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Item 807.00

The total value of item 807.00 imports in 1980 was over 15 times the value in 1966, having risen from less than $900 million (or 3.5 percent of total imports) in 1966 to $13.8 billion (or 5.7 percent of total imports) in 1980 and declining only during the recession year 1975. The duty-free value in 1980 was almost 32 times the value in 1966, having increased annually from $113 million in 1966 to $3.6 billion in 1980. Thus, whereas in 1966 the duty-free value of item 807.00 imports was 13 percent of the total value of such imports, by 1980 it accounted for 26 percent of the total value (see fig. 5 and table 1).

During the most recent 4-year period, 1977-80, the total value of item 807.00 imports increased by 105 percent, and the duty-free value rose by 111 percent.

Principal products imported under item 807.00.--Metal products have been the most prominent imports under item 807.00; among them, motor vehicles alone accounted for almost 35 percent of the average annual value of all item 807.00 imports in 1977-80. Semiconductors and parts, television receivers and apparatus and parts, and office machines and parts were also among the principal articles imported under item 807.00 in 1977-80. Nonmilitary (civil) aircraft became an important item 807.00 import in 1977, but on January 1, 1980, certified civil aircraft and parts thereof became free of duty, removing any reason to use the item 807.00 provisions. Textile garments as a group have also been of increasing importance (See tables 6 and 6a).

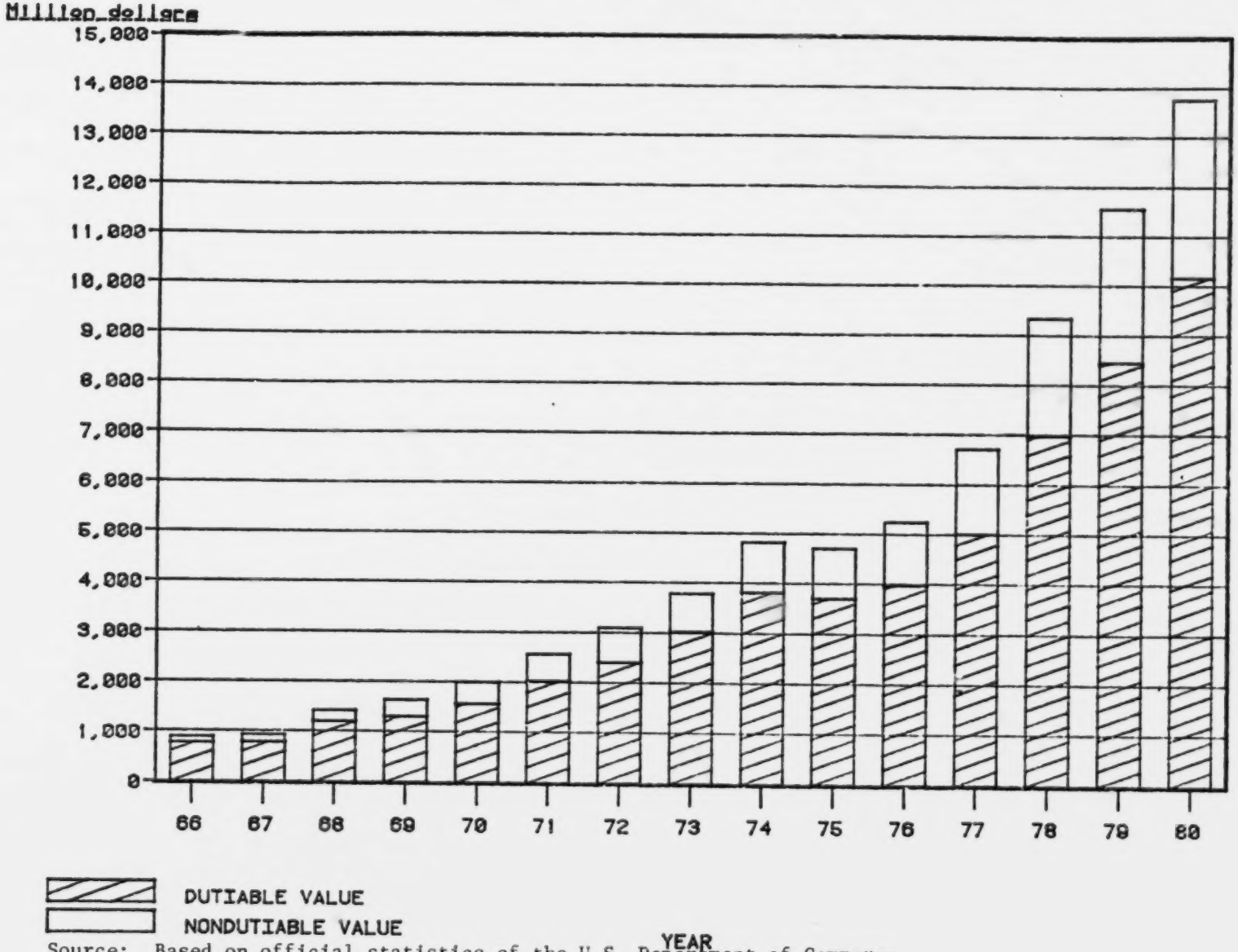
Principal sources of item 807.00 imports.--Comparing, in figure 6, the six principal sources of item 807.00 imports in 1980 with those in 1970--the year of the Commission's first investigative report on items 807.00 and 806.30--it may be noted that four sources--West Germany, Mexico, Canada, and Japan--were prominent in both years; Malaysia and Singapore replaced Hong Kong and Belgium 1/ as prime sources in 1980. The share of imports accounted for by the principal sources changed, with the developed countries declining in importance and the LDC's rising.

In 1977-80, West Germany and Japan were by far the most important individual sources of item 807.00 imports from developed countries, with imports from Japan surpassing all others in 1980; Mexico was the preeminent source among the less developed countries. In 1980, Japan supplied 24 percent of the value of all imports under item 807.00, Mexico, 17 percent, and West Germany, 16 percent. Canada, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and France were other prominent developed country sources in 1977-80. Among the additional LDC's, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, and the Philippines were the most prominent, with imports from Malaysia and Singapore increasing significantly during 1977-80. Imports from the Philippines under item 807.00 gained prominence in 1978 after nearly tripling in value over those in the previous year. Developed countries supplied 55 percent ($7.5 billion) of the total value of all item 807.00 imports in 1980, and LDC's were the source of 45 percent ($6.2 billion) (see tables 2 and 3).

1/ Data available on imports from Belgium include imports from Luxembourg.

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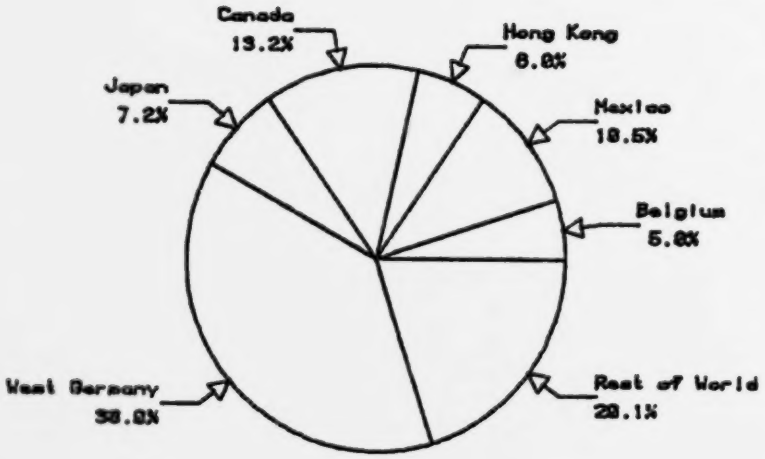
Figure 5.-- U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 807.00, BY DUTIABLE AND NONDUTIABLE VALUES, 1966-1980



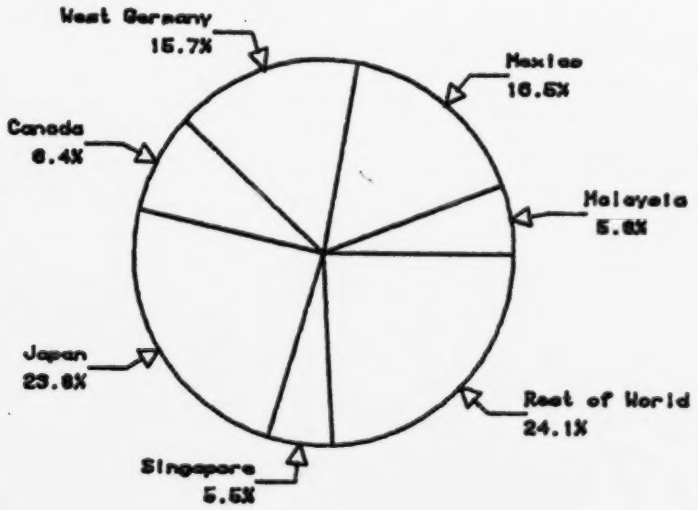
Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Figure 6.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 807.00, BY PRINCIPAL SOURCES, 1970 AND 1980



1970



1980

Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

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As might be expected, the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports differed greatly for developed and less developed countries. For developed countries, the duty-free value was only a small part of the total value, ranging between 7 and 8 percent in 1977-80. For the LDC's, however, the duty-free value rose from about 46 percent of total value in 1977 to about 50 percent in 1980. The reason for the difference probably lies in the wider use of foreign-made components in the final product as well as higher cost labor in the developed countries than in the LDC's.

Principal products imported from the 10 major sources of item 807.00 imports in 1980 (see table 7).--Motor vehicles were the chief products entered under item 807.00 from Japan in 1980, accounting for 82 percent of the value of all such imports from Japan. Other notable imports from Japan were motor-vehicle parts, motorcycles, and off-the-highway-type work vehicles (about 12 percent), earth-moving and mining machinery, tape recorders and players and dictation machines, and sewing machines and parts. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from Japan accounted for only about 1 percent of the total value of such imports. This probably reflects the fact that, for most types of articles, some U.S. parts or materials were used in largely Japanese products to satisfy U.S. standards, operating conditions, or tastes, or where the U.S. products were superior (see tables 8 and 8a).

Imports from Mexico under item 807.00 in 1980 consisted of a wide variety of commodities, but television apparatus and parts and other electronic and electrical articles predominated. Articles of wearing apparel were also important, as were transportation machinery and equipment and scientific instruments. In sharp contrast with imports from the developed countries, the duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from Mexico represented 50 percent of the total value of such imports. The large duty-free share of the total value presumably reflects the use of the provisions of item 807.00 to take advantage of the lower labor costs in that developing country to assemble labor-intensive products there from largely U.S.-made materials and parts (see tables 9 and 9a).

Motor vehicles accounted for 96 percent of all item 807.00 imports from West Germany in 1980. The remainder consisted mainly of various types of industrial machinery and mechanical equipment, and miscellaneous transportation vehicles and vehicle parts. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from West Germany in 1980 amounted to less than 2 percent of the total value, possibly indicating that most of the U.S. components would have been used regardless of the availability of the provisions of item 807.00 (see tables 10 and 10a).

The composition of item 807.00 imports from Canada in 1980 was fairly diverse, but the greater part consisted of office machines and parts, rail locomotives and rolling stock, semiconductors and other electronic and electrical products, various types of industrial machinery. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from Canada in 1980 equaled 30 percent of the total value (see tables 11 and 11a).

Semiconductors and parts accounted for 91 percent of the value of all item 807.00 imports from Malaysia in 1980, the remainder consisting largely of radio apparatus and other electronic and electrical products. The duty-free

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value of all item 807.00 imports from Malaysia in 1980 constituted over 58 percent of the total values (see tables 12 and 12a).

Singapore's contribution to imports under item 807.00 consisted mainly of semiconductors and parts (72 percent) and radio and television apparatus and parts. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from Singapore was 53 percent of the total value (see tables 13 and 13a).

Item 807.00 imports from Taiwan were diverse but consisted largely of television receivers and apparatus and parts, semiconductors and parts, and watches and clocks. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from Taiwan represented about 23 percent of the total value (see tables 14 and 14a).

Semiconductors and parts constituted about 83 percent of the value of item 807.00 imports from the Philippines; much of the remainder consisted of watches and clocks, body-supporting garments, and office machines and parts. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from the Philippines in 1980 accounted for 61 percent of the total value (see tables 15 and 15a).

Item 807.00 imports from Hong Kong were diverse; important among them were office machines and parts, semiconductors and parts, watches and clocks, electronic memories, game machines and parts, and sundry electric and electronic equipment. The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of item 807.00 imports from Hong Kong in 1980 equaled 28 percent (see tables 16 and 16a).

Sweden's shipments to the United States under item 807.00 consisted mostly of motor vehicles, which accounted for over 98 percent of all item 807.00 imports from Sweden in 1980. The duty-free value of all item 807.00 imports from Sweden in 1980 accounted for only about 2 percent of the total value (see tables 17 and 17a).

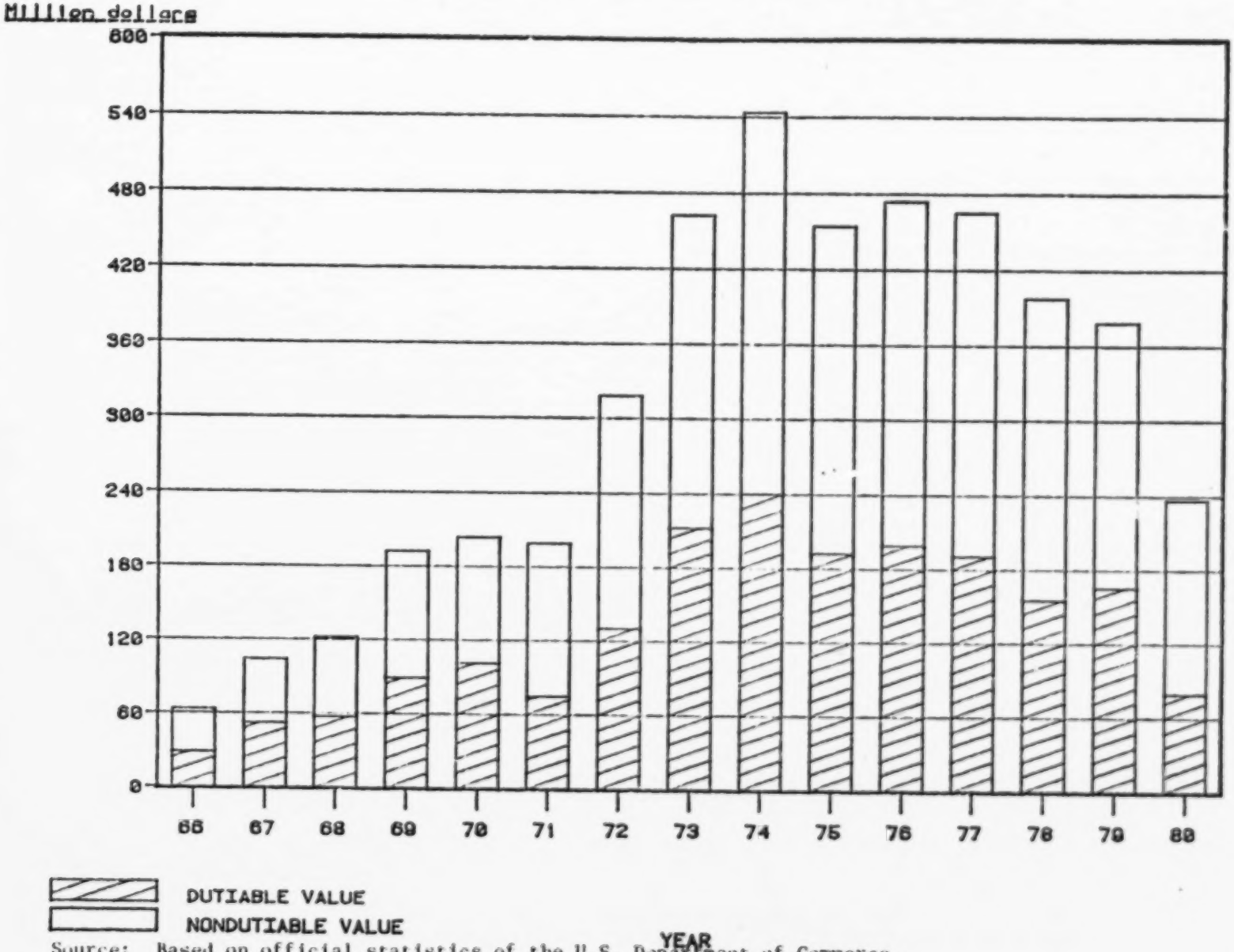
Item 806.30

Imports under item 806.30 in 1980 were valued at almost four times their value in 1966; they increased from $63.2 million (or 0.3 percent of total U.S. imports) in 1966 to a peak of $543.7 million in 1974, and then declined to $237.0 million (or 0.1 percent of total U.S. imports) in 1980. The duty-free value of item 806.30 imports increased from $34.2 million in 1966 to a peak of $303.3 million in 1974, then declined to $157.7 million in 1980. The ratio of the duty-free value of item 806.30 imports to the total value in 1966-80 ranged between a low of 50 percent in 1967 and a high of 67 percent in 1980 (see table 1 and fig. 7).

Principal products imported under item 806.30.--Semiconductors and parts, used chiefly by the electronics industry, have been by far the principal articles imported under item 806.30; they represented 55 percent of the total value of such imports in 1977, but only 23 percent in 1980, having declined in value annually in 1977-80. Parts of aircraft were the next most important articles imported in 1977-79, composing 22 percent of the total in 1979; in 1980, certified civil aircraft parts became free of duty, and imports in the group under item 806.30 dwindled sharply. Aluminum mill products and iron or

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Figure 7.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 806.30, BY DUTIABLE AND NONDUTIABLE VALUES, 1966-1980



Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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steel mill products were the next most important articles in 1980, and imports of electronic tubes and various electrical products were also notable. In addition, a significant increases was noted in the value of imports of urefractory metal powders and compounds (see table 18).

Principal sources of item 806.30 imports.--Comparing, in figure 8, the six principal sources of item 806.30 imports in 1980 with those in 1970, it may be noted that four of the sources--Canada, West Germany, Singapore, and Belgium--were the same, but Mexico and Malaysia had supplanted Italy and France. As was noted with respect to item 807.00 imports, the developing countries accounted for a greater portion of item 806.30 imports in 1980 than in 1970.

In 1977-80, Canada was by far the most important source of item 806.30 imports from developed countries, supplying 55 percent of the total value of such imports and 29 percent of the total value of item 806.30 imports from all sources in 1980. West Germany was consistently the next largest source of item 806.30 imports from developed countries, accounting for 29 percent of such imports in 1980. Developed countries supplied 54 percent, or $127.7 million, of the total value of all item 806.30 imports in 1980 (see tables 4 and 5).

Among the developing countries, Mexico, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Philippines were the leading sources of item 806.30 imports in 1977-80. Of the total value of item 806.30 imports from developing countries in 1980 ($109.3 million), Mexico and Malaysia combined supplied 82 percent. Sources of lesser importance in 1980 but of considerably greater importance than the remaining LDC's were Singapore and the Philippines.

Unlike item 807.00 imports, no significant difference is evident in the ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 806.30 imports from developed and developing countries, probably because the inclusion of foreign-made components is not a factor in item 806.30 operations.

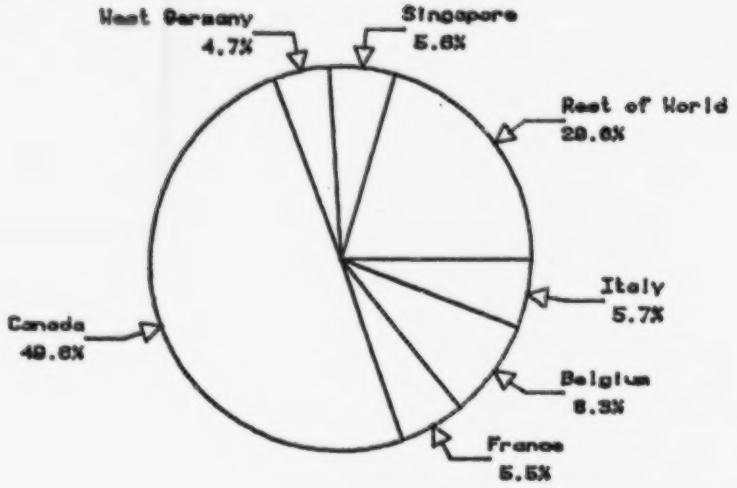
Principal products imported from the 10 major sources of item 806.30 imports in 1980 (see table 19).--The composition of imports from Canada under item 806.30 in 1980 was fairly diverse, but steel and other metal mill products, miscellaneous machines, and parts of aircraft made up the greatest portion of the total value. The duty-free value of all item 806.30 imports from Canada in 1980 was 64 percent of the total (see table 20).

Imports from Mexico under item 806.30 in 1980 were composed largely of electronic and electrical articles and motor-vehicle parts. Semiconductors and parts thereof were the most prominent articles imported, accounting for 38 percent of the total. The duty-free value of all item 806.30 imports from Mexico was 69 percent of the total value (see table 21).

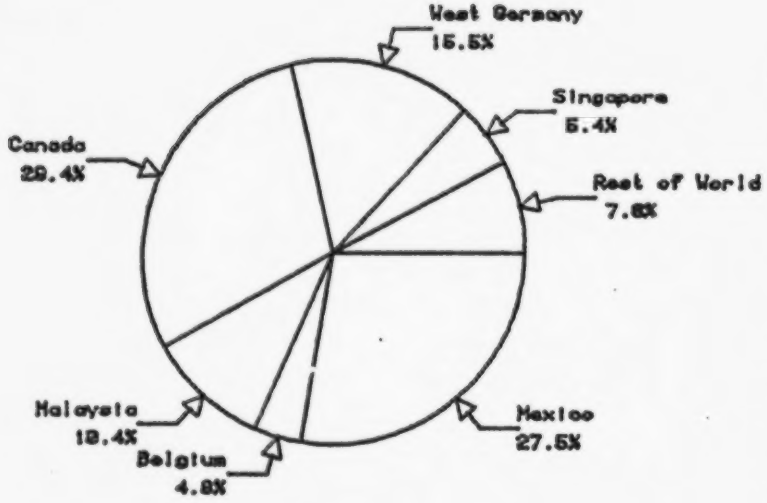
Item 806.30 imports from West Germany in 1980 consisted principally of nickel mill products, aluminum foil, other base metals through the mill products stage, and refractory metal powders and compounds. The duty-free value of all item 806.30 imports from West Germany amounted to 77 percent of the total value (see table 22).

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Figure 8.--U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION UNDER TSUS ITEM 806.30, BY PRINCIPAL SOURCES, 1970 AND 1980



1970



1980

Source: Based on official statistics of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

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Semiconductors, including parts, constituted all imports from Malaysia under item 806.30 in 1980. The duty-free value of such imports was 62 percent of the total (see table 23).

Electronic tubes composed 96 percent of item 806.30 imports from Singapore in 1980, with semiconductors and electrical atricles accounting for most of the remainder. The duty-free value of all item 806.30 imports from Singapore equaled 56 percent of the total value (see table 24).

Item 806.30 imports from Belgium in 1980 consisted almost exclusively of base metal mill products and unwrought metals. The duty-free value of item 806.30 imports in 1980 amounted to 73 percent of the total value (see table 25).

Aluminum mill products accounted for 72 percent of item 806.30 imports from Japan in 1980. Other base metal products, wrought and unwrought, made up most of the remainder. The duty-free value of item 806.30 imports in 1980 amounted to 70 percent of the total value (see table 26).

Item 806.30 imports from Italy in 1980 consisted of parts of aircraft, aluminum mill products, and iron or steel mill products. The duty-free value of all item 806.30 imports from Italy in 1980 was 41 percent of the total value (see table 27).

Item 806.30 imports from the Philippines in 1980 consisted mostly of semiconductors and parts thereof (96 percent). The duty-free value of all item 806.30 imports from the Philippines accounted for 76 percent of the total value (see table 28).

Aluminum foil made up 94 percent of the value of all item 806.30 imports from Switzerland in 1980. The duty-free value of such imports equaled 50 percent of the total value (see table 29).

Selected Commodity Groups Imported Under Item 807.00

The following is a brief discussion of selected product groups imported under TSUS item 807.00 as shown in tables 6 and 6a.

Motor vehicles

The total value of all imports of motor vehicles increased annually from $12.4 billion in 1977 to $26.8 billion in 1979, and then declined to $18.8 billion in 1980. However, the value of motor-vehicle imports exclusive of those entering free of duty under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (APTA) rose each year from $6.9 billion in 1977 to $13.5 billion in 1980. The value of imports of motor vehicles under item 807.00 increased annually from $2.3 billion in 1977 to $5.3 billion in 1980. The ratio of the value of item 807.00 imports to the value of total imports of motor vehicles (excluding APTA items), however, was relatively constant (33-34 percent) during 1977-79, and then rose to 39 percent in 1980, as shown in the following table.

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Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption, total, non-APTA, and under TSUS item 807.00, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	Non-APTA imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to non-APTA imports
	Million dollars			Percent
1977	12,430	6,915	2,330	33.7
1978	16,368	9,792	3,303	33.7
1979	26,836	11,218	3,674	32.8
1980	18,812	13,487	5,256	39.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of item 807.00 imports of motor vehicles decreased each year during 1977-80, declining from 2.2 percent in 1977 to 1.1 percent in 1980, as shown in the following table.

Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty-free, 1977-80

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	2,330	52	2.2
1978	3,303	67	2.0
1979	3,674	46	1.3
1980	5,256	60	1.1

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The principal commodities that are classified as motor vehicles are new passenger automobiles, used automobiles, automobile truck and truck tractors, buses, snowmobiles, fire engines and other special-purpose vehicles, and miscellaneous motor vehicles such as golf cars, racing cars, all-terrain vehicles, and multipurpose vehicles. The composition of imports under item 807.00 was relatively constant in 1977-80; new passenger automobiles accounted for more than 97 percent of the total each year, and most of the remaining 3 percent can be attributed to automobile trucks and special-purpose vehicles.

The primary sources of item 807.00 imports of motor vehicles (virtually all of which were new passenger automobiles) were Japan and West Germany (as shown in the following table). Imports from these two countries accounted for

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Motor vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty-free, by principal sources, 1977-80

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1977		1978	
	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value
Japan	649.2	16.6	961.5	20.5
West Germany	1,461.5	20.3	2,011.4	31.1
Sweden	150.4	3.2	232.6	5.5
Canada	38.4	10.3	45.3	9.2
All other	30.7	1.2	51.7	1.1
Total	2,330.2	51.6	3,302.5	67.4

	1979		1980	
	Total value	Duty-free value	Total value	Duty-free value
Japan	1,357.9	10.9	2,700.6	14.9
West Germany	1,868.8	21.1	2,080.4	28.7
Sweden	330.3	7.0	327.8	7.5
Canada	38.2	5.9	47.4	7.0
All other	78.4	1.4	99.4	1.8
Total	3,673.6	46.3	5,255.6	59.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

more than 69 percent of the duty-free value and over 86 percent of the total value each year.

U.S.-produced automotive parts that are exported for assembly and return under item 807.00 include automatic transmissions, headlamps, turbochargers, seat fabric, carpeting, seatbelts, tires, pumps, valves, door locks, catalytic converters, compressors, and a few other small miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts. Almost all these parts are installed on new passenger automobiles and small pickup trucks. Special-purpose vehicles, however, contain a much larger percentage of U.S.-produced components. This is because many Canadian firms (the major sources of imported special purpose vehicles) purchase the chassis and many of the drivetrain components from U.S. manufacturers, install certain equipment and body parts, and then export the vehicle to the United States.

Foreign manufacturers utilize U.S.-produced components for motor vehicles for three basic reasons. First, the component may be required to be installed on all motor vehicles sold in the United States, but not on motor vehicles sold in other countries. An example of this is the catalytic converter, which many automobiles need in order to meet U.S. air-quality standards, yet it is not required in many other countries. It is, in some instances, less expensive to purchase the complete converter or the catalyst from U.S. sources

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than to establish production facilities in the producing country. In addition, a motor-vehicle manufacturer may find it more economical and convenient to purchase a U.S.-produced item because of patent constraints. If a component is patented in the United States, a motor-vehicle producer has the option of purchasing the component from the U.S manufacturer or securing a license to produce the product. Finally, expedience may dictate the procurement of U.S.-made components. For example, both the Japanese and the U.S. Governments have recently requested that Japanese motor-vehicle manufacturers attempt to purchase more U.S.-built components in order to lessen the current trade deficit the United States is experiencing with Japan.

The GSP is not a factor affecting item 807.00 imports of motor vehicles. Passenger automobiles, snowmobiles, trucks, and some miscellaneous vehicles such as golf cars and recreational vehicles are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. Buses and special purpose-vehicles such as fire trucks and cranes are eligible, but none are imported from any eligible countries.

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Motor-vehicle parts, motorcycles, tractors, and off-the-highway-type work vehicles

Total U.S. imports of items in this commodity grouping increased from $5.5 billion in 1977 to $7.8 billion in 1979, and then dropped slightly to $7.4 billion in 1980. However, the value of imports exclusive of those entering free of duty under the provisions of APTA increased each year during this period, from $3.0 billion in 1977 to $5.6 billion in 1980. The only items in the grouping that are subject to the APTA provisions are certain motor-vehicle parts; these items will be excluded from further discussion.

The ratio of the value of item 807.00 imports to the value of all imports of items in the grouping increased steadily from 8.0 percent in 1977 to 12.1 percent in 1980, as shown in the following table.

Motor-vehicle parts, motorcycles, tractors, and off-the-highway-type work vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption, total, non-APTA, and under TSUS item 807.00, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	Non-APTA imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to non-APTA imports
	Million dollars			Percent
1977	5,483	3,042	242	8.0
1978	6,787	4,643	419	9.0
1979	7,788	5,505	586	10.6
1980	7,381	5,574	676	12.1

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of item 807.00 imports of items covered herein declined every year, from 13.3 percent in 1977 to 6.7 percent in 1980. The duty-free value, however, increased each year, rising from $32.2 million in 1977 to $45.6 million in 1980.

Motor-vehicle parts, motorcycles, tractors, and off-the-highway-type work vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty-free, 1977-80

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	242.1	32.2	13.3
1978	418.9	37.6	9.0
1979	586.5	40.7	6.9
1980	676.3	45.6	6.7

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The major portion of item 807.00 imports of articles in this group are motor vehicle parts. This subgroup is composed primarily of bodies, chassis, axle spindles, body stampings, bumpers, wheels, radiators, mufflers and tailpipes, brakes, transmissions, shock absorbers, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts. These parts accounted for almost 94 percent of the total value of item 807.00 imports of articles in the complete group in 1977, and almost 97 percent in 1980. The remaining imports of item 807.00 were primarily fork-lift trucks and other work trucks, with motorcycles, tanks, and tractors accounting for less than 1 percent of the total item 807.00 imports in all years except 1977, indicated in the following table.

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Motor-vehicle parts, tractors, off-the-highway-type work vehicles, tanks and other armored vehicles, and motorcycles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1977-80

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1977	1978	1979	1980
Motor vehicle parts	226.7	407.1	566.3	658.0
Tractors 1/	7.2	0.1	0.2	2.7
Off-the-highway-type work vehicles 1/	7.4	11.5	19.8	15.4
Tanks and other armored vehicles 1/	2/	-	-	-
Motorcycles 1/	.8	.2	.2	.2
Total	242.1	418.9	586.5	676.3

1/ Includes parts for these vehicles.
2/ Less than $50,000.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In 1977-80, Japan was the primary source of imports of these articles under item 807.00; Mexico and France were also important sources, as shown in the table below.

Motor-vehicle parts, motorcycles, tractors, and off-the-highway-type work vehicles: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980
Japan	98.3	234.9	335.3	384.5
France	19.6	47.0	77.3	102.7
Mexico	85.3	80.7	93.7	98.5
Brazil	13.7	22.6	30.8	41.2
Canada	22.2	15.2	22.6	16.3
United Kingdom	2.1	.8	9.0	12.3
All other	.9	17.7	17.8	20.8
Total	242.1	418.9	586.5	676.3

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Almost all the foreign activity under item 807.00 consists of either installing U.S.-built components in cab-chassis for automobile trucks that are

destined for the United States 1/ or using U.S.-built parts, such as gears and valves, for the assembly of components, such as transmissions, that are to be exported to the United States and used in the assembly of domestic motor vehicles. The bulk of these U.S.-built motor-vehicle components and parts are purchased in the United States by the foreign automobile-manufacturing subsidiaries of U.S. companies.

Foreign manufacturers utilize U.S.-produced components in this product grouping for the same three basic reasons noted in the discussion on motor vehicles. First, it is sometimes cheaper to purchase some of the components for the motor-vehicle parts (the principal product in this grouping) from U.S. manufacturers than to obtain them in the exporting country. Second, some of the parts purchased from the U.S. producer may be patented in the United States, so the foreign producer has the option of either buying from the U.S. patent holder or licensee or producing under license in the exporting country. Third, expedience may dictate the procurement of components from U.S. producers.

Except for motor-vehicle bodies and chassis, all articles in this grouping not already free of duty as a result of trade-agreement concessions are eligible for duty-free entry under GSP. However, GSP imports in 1980 totaled only $72.7 million, or 1 percent of the total imports of $74 billion in this grouping. The greatest part of the GSP imports are from Mexico, Brazil, Taiwan, Israel, and Colombia.

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Rail locomotives and rolling stock

The articles discussed herein are rail locomotives, which include large machines employed for hauling intercity trains and smaller machines used in mines, factories, and rail switchyards; self-propelled cars used for urban and intercity transit; non-self-propelled cars for either passengers or freight; and right-of-way maintenance equipment. These are machines of widely differing values.

Imports entered under item 807.00 rose from $7.6 million in 1977 to $263.5 million in 1979, and then declined to $197.8 million in 1980. The ratio of these imports to total imports rose from 9 percent in 1977 to 58 percent in 1979, and then slid to 43 percent in 1980, as shown in the following table.

1/ Lightweight cab/chassis were reclassified by the Customs Service during 1980 as unfinished trucks (TSUS item 692.02) and are no longer classified as motor-vehicle parts.

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Rail locomotives and rolling stock: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	81.7	7.6	9.3
1978	167.3	63.4	37.9
1979	457.0	263.5	57.7
1980	458.4	197.8	43.1

The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of these item 807.00 imports ranged between 27 and 36 percent, as shown in the following table.

Rail locomotives and rolling stock: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty-free, 1977-80

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	1,000 dollars		Percent
1977	7.6	2.0	27
1978	63.4	23.0	36
1979	263.5	78.6	30
1980	197.8	59.8	30

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports under item 807.00 increased because purchasers turned to foreign suppliers to avoid delays when domestic manufacturers failed to meet the rising demand for freight cars. As demand and the backlog of orders shrank in 1980, item 807.00 imports dropped about one-fourth.

About 99 percent, by value, of total imports of self-propelled rail vehicles were entered under item 807.00. This is a direct result of provisions of the Surface Transportation Act of 1978, which stipulates that cars purchased with Federal grants should consist of at least 50 percent U.S.-made materials.

Because of the bulk and weight of the articles in this category and the different gages of rail lines in different countries, the use of item 807.00 in multinational manufacturing of railway equipment is most suited to countries sharing a land border and rail connections with the United States, i.e., Canada and Mexico, Canada supplied 80 percent of item 807.00 imports in 1977-80, and Mexico, 11 percent. Such imports from Mexico consisted entirely of non-self-propelled cars in 1978 and 1979.

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All articles covered herein, with the exception of wheels and axles and parts thereof, are eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. Almost 10 percent of imports during 1977-80 entered under GSP, with Romania (44 percent) and Mexico (38 percent) the leading suppliers. Mexico lost its GSP eligibility for non-self-propelled cars on March 1, 1978, having supplied more than 50 percent of U.S. imports of those cars in each of the 2 preceding years, and then regained its eligibility on March 1, 1980, when its 1978 and 1979 imports fell below 50 percent.

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Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts

The non-piston-type internal combustion engines considered here include engines used in propelling aircraft and land or marine vehicles, and for driving such equipment as power generators, pumps, or compressors. Such engines entered under item 807.00 are otherwise dutiable under TSUS items 660.59 and 660.62, and parts of such engines are otherwise dutiable under TSUS item 660.71. However, if certified for use in civil aircraft, these engines are entered duty free under TSUS item 660.61 and parts are duty-free under item 660.73, on and after January 1, 1980.

The total value of item 807.00 imports of these engines and parts grew from $113 million in 1977 to $264 million in 1979, or by 134 percent, but in 1980 it dropped by 89 percent to $28 million (see the following table). The ratio of the total value of item 807.00 imports to the value of all imports of such engines and parts increased from about 33 percent in 1977 to 43 percent in 1979, but then dropped sharply to 2.7 percent in 1980.

Non-piston-type internal combustion engines and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	345.9	112.8	32.6
1978	529.9	223.4	42.2
1979	611.9	264.3	43.2
1980	1,064.8	28.2	2.7

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except for minor adjustments to the data on item 807.00 imports made to correct misreporting.

The duty-free portion of the imports of non-piston-type engines and parts under item 807.00 increased from about $18.5 million in 1977 to $28.6 million in 1979, or by 55 percent, and then declined by 81 percent to $5.5 million in

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1980, as shown in the table below. The ratio of the duty-free value of those imports to their total value declined steadily, from 16.4 percent in 1977 to 10.0 percent in 1979, then increased to a peak of 19.5 percent in 1980.

Non-piston-type internal combustion engines and parts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty-free, 1977-80

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	112.8	18.5	16.4
1978	223.4	25.5	11.4
1979	264.3	28.6	10.8
1980	28.2	5.5	19.5

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except for minor adjustments made to correct misreporting.

New turbojet and gas turbine engines for aircraft dominated the composition of imports of non-piston-type engines and parts under item 807.00 during 1977-80, as shown in the following table.

Non-piston-type internal combustion engines and parts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by types, 1977-80

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total
Engines:					
Aircraft engines:					
Turbojet and gas turbine engines, new	76.9	204.4	251.9	18.0	551.2
Other	17.7	5.5	5.9	-	29.1
Subtotal	94.6	209.9	257.7	18.0	580.3
Other engines	17.6	4.0	1/	1.6	23.1
Total	112.8	214.0	257.7	19.6	604.0
Parts of engines	2/	9.4	5.0	8.6	23.0
Grand total	112.8	223.4	264.3	28.2	628.6

1/ Less than $50,000.
2/ Not separately reported.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except for minor adjustments to correct misreporting. Because of such adjustments and rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Of the total value of such imports, the share accounted for by new turbojet and gas turbine engines for aircraft rose from 69 percent in 1977 to 95 percent in 1979, but then dropped to 64 percent in 1980. Of the cumulative total imports of engines and parts during 1977-80, 88 percent were accounted for by the above engines for aircraft, 5 percent, by other engines for aircraft, 4 percent, by engines used for other purposes, and 4 percent, by parts of non-piston-type engines.

Canada and the United Kingdom were the dominant sources of imports of non-piston-type engines and parts under item 807.00 during 1977-80--all but 5 percent of the cumulative total of such imports were supplied by those two countries. Italy and France supplied most of the remainder, as shown in the table below.

Non-piston-type internal combustion engines and parts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total
Canada	72.5	110.5	153.8	5.0	343.0
United Kingdom	31.4	99.6	101.4	15.9	252.1
Italy	-	7.0	4.8	1.9	13.7
France	-	6.3	3.9	-	10.2
West Germany	4.8	-	-	-	4.8
Japan	3.5	-	-	-	3.5
All other	-	1/	1/	0.1	0.7
Total	112.8	223.4	264.3	22.9	628.6

1/ Less than $50,000.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except for minor adjustments to correct misreporting. Because of such adjustments and rounding figures may not add to the totals shown.

U.S.-made components exported for assembly into non-piston-type engines include such articles as the turbine and compressor rotors, blading, nozzles, gears, tubing, nuts, adapters, and fuel-ignition-system components. In foreign establishments, these components are assembled together with other components, such as casings, bases, piping, accessory pumps, valves, and controls, to form complete engines. The assembled aircraft engines are shipped to aircraft-manufacturing plants, and the other engines are shipped either to customers' job sites, where they are mated to power generators or other apparatus, or to manufacturing plants in the United States.

A common practice in international aircraft component sales is to allow the buyer to supply some parts for use in the assembly of the aircraft component. This practice allows the buyer to offset a portion of the purchase price of the component. Also, some major U.S. aircraft engine manufacturers have foreign subsidiaries that produce certain engine parts; such manufacturers

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will arrange to have those parts incorporated into the engines being purchased abroad.

The use of the item 807.00 provisions for the importation of non-piston-type internal combustion engines and parts is based on the savings realized by the incorporation of certain parts manufactured at lower unit costs by foreign producers and from the transfer of the labor-intensive assembly operations to foreign locations where unit labor costs are comparatively much lower because of lower wage rates and/or higher productivity of labor.

The sharp drop in imports of non-piston-type aircraft engines and parts under item 807.00 in 1980 noted earlier is explained by the granting of duty-free entry to such engines and parts on and after January 1, 1980, if certified for use in civil aircraft, under the provisions of the Civil Aircraft Agreement. The likelihood is that some, perhaps all, "807.00-type" arrangements for non-piston-type aircraft engines will continue; the savings realized in this way should exceed savings realized earlier, when only part of the entry was duty free.

Non-piston-type internal combustion engines and parts are eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. However, GSP imports of such engines and parts were negligible during 1977-80; such imports amounted to only $145,000, less than 0.5 percent of the total imports from all sources. The negligible volume of GSP imports is explained by the general absence in GSP-eligible nations of industries capable of producing and/or assembling such high-technology products, or by sharp limitations on such capabilities.

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Semiconductors and parts

U.S. imports of semiconductors and parts increased 144 percent in 1977-80, rising from $1.4 billion to $3.3 billion. During the period, imports of semiconductors and parts under item 807.00 increased even more rapidly, rising from $864 million to $2.5 billion, or by 184 percent. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports increased from 62.9 percent in 1977 to 75.7 percent in 1979 before decreasing to 73.2 percent in 1980, as shown in the following table.

Semiconductors and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	1,373.8	863.7	62.9
1978	1,790.3	1,329.1	74.2
1979	2,447.7	1,852.0	75.7
1980	3,348.1	2,450.9	73.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from $457 million to $1.5 billion during 1977-80. The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of item 807.00 imports increased from 52.9 to 63.1 percent, as shown in the following table.

Semiconductors and parts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty-free, 1977-80

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	863.7	456.7	52.9
1978	1,329.1	793.1	59.7
1979	1,852.0	1,141.2	61.6
1980	2,450.9	1,542.5	62.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The increase in the ratio is attributed to the increased circuit densities of the integrated circuit chips incorporated into the semiconductor devices. Imports of integrated circuits account for the largest share of all semiconductor imports.

Malaysia was the largest supplier of semiconductor articles imported under item 807.00 during 1977-80, accounting for about 25 to 30 percent of imports. Singapore, the Philippines, and Mexico were also large suppliers.

Semiconductors and parts are principally transistors, diodes, solid-state rectifiers, and integrated circuits. A large share of parts of semiconductors are chips and wafers which are ready for final assembly or mounting into integrated circuit packages. Transistors and diodes are also assembled from chips and wafers.

The item 807.00 tariff provision is used by semiconductor producers in the rationalization of production. Final assembly (bonding), encapsulation, and testing of semiconductor devices are labor-intensive operations which are performed in countries with low labor rates. Finished devices are usually returned to the United States for final testing and marking. The cost of producing semiconductor devices is reduced through the use of this production rationalization process.

Semiconductors were not eligible articles under the GSP until, March 31, 1981, when discrete semiconductors (transistors, diodes, and rectifiers) became eligible. Because of the competitive-need provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, the effect this change will have on item 807.00 imports is uncertain. Integrated circuits have not been designated as eligible articles under the GSP.

Contact Nelson J. Hogge at 523-0377

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Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras and picture tubes

The total value of U.S. imports of television receivers and other television apparatus and parts, except cameras and picture tubes, increased from $1.4 billion in 1977 to $2.1 billion in 1980, or by 55 percent, as shown in the following table.

Television apparatus and parts, except cameras and picture tubes: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports		Ratio of--	
		Total value	Duty-free value	Total value of 807.00 imports to total imports	Duty-free value to total value of 807.00 imports
	1,000 dollars			Percent	
1977	1,366,608	450,531	118,524	33.0	26.3
1978	1,816,730	744,541	215,684	41.0	29.0
1979	1,854,686	865,362	249,221	46.7	28.8
1980	2,124,609	941,494	237,687	44.3	25.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerec.

At the same time, such imports entered under item 807.00 more than doubled from $450 million to $941 million, increasing from 33.0 percent of the value of total imports in 1977 to 44.3 percent in 1980. Similarly, the value of the duty-free component of imports under item 807.00 doubled during 1977-80. As a share of the value of total imports under item 807.00, the duty-free component rose from 26.3 percent in 1977 to 29.0 percent in 1978, and then dropped to 25.2 percent in 1980.

Imports under item 807.00 increased because U.S. manufacturers used this tariff provision to help increase productivity and reduce their costs of production of television receivers, thus permitting some price flexibility in competition with wholly foreign-made television imports.

This commodity group includes two principal subgroups--complete receivers and subassemblies. Complete receivers accounted for over 50 percent of total group imports in 1977 and 1978, but only 30 to 35 percent in 1979 and 1980. The decline may be attributed to the orderly marketing agreements negotiated with Japan in 1977 (and terminated in 1980) and with Taiwan and Korea in 1979. The ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports in 1977-80 was three times as large for subassemblies as for complete receivers. The shift in the composition of total imports of the commodity group, therefore, from emphasis on complete receivers to subassemblies, tended to increase the percentage of total imports of the group entered under item 807.00.

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Imports under item 807.00 in 1977-80 were supplied principally by four countries--Mexico, Taiwan, Singapore, and Canada. Mexico and Taiwan were the two major sources, accounting for 87 to 88 percent of item 807.00 imports, as shown in the following table.

Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras and picture tubes: Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption, total and under item TSUS 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80

(In percent)

Source	Total imports				807.00 imports			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Mexico	15.8	20.6	29.9	30.3	47.9	50.7	63.6	65.9
Taiwan	22.1	24.7	22.6	20.0	40.2	37.4	22.9	21.7
Singapore	3.6	4.7	6.9	10.5	4.4	2.4	8.0	8.2
Canada	2.4	3.9	2.3	3.0	5.5	8.7	4.1	2.9
All other	56.1	46.1	38.3	36.2	2.0	.8	1.4	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Complete television receivers entered under item 807.00 have two principal sources--Taiwan for monochrome receivers and Canada for color receivers. Subassemblies entered under item 807.00 come principally from Mexico, Singapore, and Taiwan; however, imports of subassemblies from Taiwan are declining.

In using item 807.00, U.S. manufacturers export parts or unassembled components to a foreign subsidiary. The exported articles are usually those produced by a capital-intensive operation or resulting from the application of high technology, e.g., an integrated circuit.

Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras and picture tubes, are not eligible for GSP.

Contact W. Scott Baker at 523-0361

Radio apparatus and parts

An increasing percentage of the total value of U.S. imports of radio apparatus and parts is being entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00. Since 1977, the ratio of the value of item 807.00 entries to the value of all radio apparatus entries has nearly doubled, from 11.6 percent in 1977 to 21.9 percent in 1980, as shown in the following table.

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Radio apparatus and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	1,435.6	167.1	11.6
1978	1,179.3	162.5	13.8
1979	972.0	193.5	19.9
1980	991.2	216.6	21.9

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

During the same period, however, total imports declined some 31 percent, from $1.4 billion to $991.2 million, due principally to the collapse of the CB transceiver market.

The total value of U.S. imports of radio apparatus and parts entered under item 807.00 increased from $167.1 million in 1977 to $216.6 million in 1980, or by 29.6 percent, as shown in the following table.

Radio apparatus and parts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty-free, 1977-80

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	167.1	34.6	20.7
1978	162.5	28.5	17.5
1979	193.5	45.3	23.4
1980	216.6	52.8	24.4

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The value of the U.S. goods returned duty free as a share of the total value of item 807.00 imports rose erratically from 20.7 to 24.4 percent. The duty-free value although small, rose both absolutely and as a share of the total value of imports of all radio apparatus and parts--from 2.4 percent in 1977 and 1978 to 5.3 percent in 1980.

The subject radio apparatus includes consumer and commercial radio receivers (mobile, portable, or fixed location), transmitters, antennas, transceivers, including CB radio transceivers, and components and sub-assemblies of such equipment.

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Automobile radios from Brazil, clock radios from Singapore, and parts and subassemblies from Mexico, Malaysia, and Singapore were the main products and components which were imported under item 807.00 in 1980.

The articles exported are generally those which are produced in the United States by capital-intensive operations or which include considerable technology, such as semiconductor devices. The exported parts are (for the most part) manually assembled into printed circuit boards, which are then assembled into the finished products.

The provisions of TSUS item 807.00 are used to reduce the labor cost in assembling the subject radio apparatus. This merchandise is thus able to compete better with like products of wholly foreign content which were also assembled in low-wage-rate countries.

With the exception of automobile radios and non-hand-held CB transceivers, radio apparatus and parts are eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. The value of imports of radio apparatus under the GSP in 1980 was $64.8 million, or 6.5 percent of the total value of imports. Imports of radio apparatus from Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan lost their eligibility for GSP treatment in 1980 and 1981.

Contact William Fletcher at 523-0378

Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators

U.S. imports of equipment for making, breaking, connecting, or protecting electrical circuits increased from $410.3 million in 1977 to $958.3 million in 1980. During the period, imports of these articles entered under item 807.00 increased from $98.6 million to $178.4 million. Since the growth rate of total imports was substantially higher than the growth rate of item 807.00 imports, the ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports declined from 24.0 percent in 1977 to 18.6 percent in 1980 as shown in the following table.

Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	410.3	98.6	24.0
1978	581.7	119.5	20.5
1979	804.5	149.7	18.6
1980	958.3	178.4	18.6

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from $56.4 million in 1977 to $104 million in 1980. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports remained in a narrow range during the period, increasing from 57.2 percent in 1977 to 58.3 percent in 1980, as shown in the following table.

Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty-free, 1977-80

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	98.6	56.4	57.2
1978	119.5	69.0	57.7
1979	149.7	88.6	59.2
1980	178.4	104.0	58.3

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Mexico was the largest supplier of articles imported under item 807.00 during 1977-80, accounting for about three-quarters of total imports during the period. Canada and several developing countries in the Far East accounted for a substantial share of the remaining imports.

This group of articles is composed of circuit breakers, electrical switches, connectors, printed circuit boards, industrial controls, and numerous other electrical components as well as electronic switches, connectors, and printed circuit boards. No one type of article accounts for a significant percentage of imports under item 807.00.

Item 807.00 is used by end-product producers of equipment for making, breaking, connecting, and protecting electrical circuits in the rationalization of production. Labor-intensive operations are performed in countries where labor rates are lower, resulting in an overall reduction in product costs.

All articles covered by the group are eligible for duty-free entry under the GSP. Mexico is currently the only designated beneficiary country which is ineligible under the GSP, having exceeded the competitive-need provisions of the Trade Act of 1974. The annual value of imports entered under GSP has been lower than that entered under item 807.00; in 1980, it amounted to about half.

Contact Nelson J. Hogge at 523-0377

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Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts

U.S. imports of electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts increased from $330 million to $709 million during 1977-80, or by 115 percent. Imports of these articles under item 807.00 showed a 135-percent increase during the period, rising from $72 million to $170 million. The ratio of imports under 807.00 to total imports increased from 21.9 percent in 1977 to 25.4 percent in 1978 and then decreased irregularly to 24.0 percent in 1980, as shown in the following table.

Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	330.1	72.3	21.9
1978	352.6	89.5	25.4
1979	569.6	128.7	22.6
1980	709.4	170.0	24.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 807.00 increased from $33 million to $79.2 million during 1977-80. The ratio of duty-free value to total value of item 807.00 imports increased from 46.1 percent in 1977 to 51.4 percent in 1979 and then decreased to 46.6 percent in 1980, as shown in the following table.

Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, 1977-80

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	72.3	33.3	46.1
1978	89.5	43.6	48.7
1979	128.7	66.1	51.4
1980	170.0	79.2	46.6

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Mexico was the largest supplier of motors, generators, rectifiers, and inductors imported under item 807.00, accounting for a substantial share of trade. Canada was the next largest supplier, although small when compared with Mexico.

Electric motors, generators (including motor-generators), rectifiers, inductors, and parts thereof are the products covered herein. Parts of these devices are castings, shafts, wire, and forms dedicated for use in these products.

The provisions of item 807.00 are used by electrical equipment producers in the rationalization of production. Labor-intensive operations are performed whenever possible in countries with lower labor rates so as to reduce product cost. However, Canada is a sizable supplier because the large electrical producers in Canada are subsidiaries of U.S. electrical firms. Moreover, machinery operations for large motors and generators are often performed in those countries where the necessary tooling equipment is located.

During 1977-80, motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts were eligible articles under the GSP except articles in item 682.42 certified for use in civil aircraft and imported duty free. Mexico, having exceeded the competitive-need provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, was the only beneficiary developing country not eligible for duty-free treatment of these articles during 1980. Imports entered under the GSP have been modest, since many of these articles are produced only in developed countries.

Contact Nelson J. Hogge at 523-0377

Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts

The commodity group designated as "other miscellaneous electrical products and parts" consists of metallic magnets and magnetic devices, electromagnetic devices, primary and storage batteries and parts, certain parts of power hand tools, electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts, lighting equipment for motor vehicles, portable electric lamps and parts, television cameras and parts, electrical sound or visual signaling apparatus and parts, and electrical articles and parts not specially provided for (n.s.p.f.), exclusive of ferrite core memories. 1/ In 1980, item 807.00 imports consisted notably of electrical articles and parts, n.s.p.f. (31.1 percent), light-emitting diode indicator panels (27.1 percent), nickel cadmium batteries (18.3 percent), and electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts (5.7 percent).

The value of item 807.00 imports in this group of commodities increased as a share of the value of all imports of such articles from 14.8 percent in 1977 to 15.5 percent in 1980. Item 807.00 imports increased from $84.6 million in 1977 to $156.0 million in 1980, representing an overall increase of 84.4 percent, as shown in the following table.

1/ Electrical articles and parts, n.s.p.f. (Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated item 688.4550, formerly item 688.4040, effective Mar. 28, 1980), includes numerous and diverse types of articles, such as high-intensity lamp-radio combinations, signal generators, electronic filters, parts of light bulbs, and parts of capacitors.

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Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	577.1	84.6	14.8
1978	804.8	123.2	15.3
1979	916.2	141.0	15.4
1980	1,008.3	156.0	15.5

1/ Data differ from these in app. B because of computer aberration.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of item 807.00 imports of other miscellaneous electrical products and parts increased from $34.9 million in 1977 to $83.3 million in 1980, or from 41.3 percent of the total value of item 807.00 imports to 53.4 percent, as shown in the following table.

Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty-free, 1977-80

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	84.6	34.9	41.3
1978	123.2	57.4	46.6
1979	141.0	74.8	53.0
1980	156.0	83.3	53.4

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In 1977-80, the principal source of item 807.00 imports of miscellaneous electrical products and parts was Mexico. The value of these item 807.00 imports from Mexico accounted for an increasing share of all such item 807.00 imports in 1977-80, rising from 25.9 percent in 1977 to 51.4 percent in 1980, or from $21.9 million to $80.3 million, as shown in the following table.

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Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980
Mexico	21,940	51,394	64,446	80,266
Malaysia	3,674	3,883	7,648	14,091
Singapore	5,284	6,087	8,094	10,143
Taiwan	8,309	6,633	7,885	9,287
Korea	6,384	10,820	13,700	9,199
Ireland	11,566	20,934	14,791	7,316
Haiti	2,584	4,326	6,065	7,150
Hong Kong	11,852	7,920	5,425	5,070
All other	13,040	11,177	12,975	13,520
Total	84,633	123,174	141,029	156,042

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The next largest sources in 1980--Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, and Korea--each accounted for 9 percent or less of the total value of item 807.00 imports. Imports from Ireland and Hong Kong, important sources in the earlier years, declined by more than half from their highest levels. A decline in imports of smoke detectors largely accounted for Ireland's decline as a source of item 807.00 imports.

In 1980, imports from Mexico were largely of electrical articles and parts, n.s.p.f., and nickel cadmium storage batteries. Imports from Malaysia and Singapore were chiefly light-emitting diode indicator panels.

Item 807.00 is used by companies producing miscellaneous electrical articles and parts primarily to shift the highly labor-intensive elements of their production processes to lower wage-rate areas abroad. In many cases, the provisions of item 807.00 are used to enable U.S. manufacturers to improve their competitiveness vis-a-vis comparable imported products.

The individual articles which are encompassed by this commodity grouping have been accorded GSP eligibility, except for Canadian articles of electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles imported as original motor-vehicle equipment, which enter free of duty under APTA. Imports of flashlights and other portable electric lamps and miscellaneous articles not elsewhere classified from Hong Kong and imports of certain storage batteries from Mexico are not entitled to duty-free treatment by virtue of the competitive-need criteria of the GSP. GSP imports of miscellaneous electrical products and parts decreased from 16.5 percent of total imports in 1977 to 11.5 percent in 1980.

Contact Nancy Paris at 523-4585

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Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers

The products which make up this commodity group include addressing, numbering, dating, and checkwriting machines; accounting, computing, and other data processing machines; and calculators, adding machines, copying machines (including electrostatic and photocopiers for which a stencil is not required), and other miscellaneous office machines.

The ratio of the value of item 807.00 imports to that of all imports of office machines and parts covered herein increased irregularly from 22.0 percent in 1977 to 25.6 percent in 1980. The total value of item 807.00 imports rose from $274.3 million in 1977 to $609.8 million in 1980. The total value of all imports increased from $1.2 billion to $2.4 billion during the same period, as shown in the following table.

Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 807.00, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	1,247	274.3	22.0
1978	1,767	357.6	20.2
1979	1,973	461.0	23.4
1980	2,388	609.8	25.6

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of item 807.00 imports of the specified office machines and parts decreased from 33.2 percent in 1977 to 27.2 percent in 1980, as shown in the following table.

Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty-free, 1977-80

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	274.3	91.1	33.2
1978	357.6	108.9	30.5
1979	461.0	132.8	28.8
1980	609.8	166.0	27.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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In 1980, item 807.00 imports of accounting, calculating, computing, and other data processing machines and parts of these machines accounted for 61.4 percent, or $377.1 million, of the total value of all item 807.00 imports for the group. The remainder consisted of office copying machines and miscellaneous office machines, including parts for such machines, as shown in the following table.

Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by types, 1977-80

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1977	1978	1979	1980
Accounting, calculating, computing, and other data processing machines and parts	177.6	202.0	275.0	377.1
Copying machines and parts	15.7	18.9	19.0	35.1
Other miscellaneous office machines and parts	80.9	136.7	167.0	197.6
Total	274.3	357.6	461.0	609.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In 1977-80 the major sources of item 807.00 imports of office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers, were Canada, Hong Kong, and Mexico. Imports from these three sources accounted for approximately 70 percent of the total value in 1977 and 78 percent in 1980, as indicated in the following table.

Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total
Canada	95.5	159.5	225.2	262.3	742.5
Hong Kong	63.8	75.7	97.5	150.1	387.1
Mexico	32.5	42.6	53.9	65.8	194.8
Singapore	1.3	1.4	3.8	17.8	24.3
Taiwan	15.6	6.9	6.6	10.0	39.1
Japan	20.4	13.9	4.2	8.6	47.1
All other	45.1	57.6	69.8	95.2	272.1
Total	274.2	357.6	461.0	609.8	1,702.6

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Most foreign assemblers of item 807.00 components are subsidiaries of U.S. manufacturers. The imports are mainly subassemblies and assemblies of incomplete machines for further assembly in domestic plants.

Imports of office machines and parts other than typewriters and cash registers are eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP, except for the following: TSUS item 676.20, calculators, from Hong Kong; TSUS item 676.52, certain parts, from Hong Kong and Mexico; and all imports of TSUS items 676.16 and 676.31, which receive duty-free treatment under the civil aircraft provisions.

Contact Ross H. Reynolds at 523-0230

Textile products

Imports of textile products under item 807.00 increased at an average annual rate of 18 percent during 1977-80, from $311.6 million to $515.6 million. They accounted for 6.3 percent of all imports of textile products in 1980, compared with 5.6 percent in 1977. All but a small part of the textile products imported under item 807.00 in 1977-80 consisted of wearing apparel (including accessories), imports of which are shown in the following table.

Wearing apparel: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, total and under item 807.00, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	3,591	310	8.6
1978	4,690	398	8.5
1979	4,825	441	9.1
1980	5,500	490	8.9

1/ Excludes gloves, headwear, fur apparel, and leather apparel classifiable under schedule 7 of the TSUS.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free portion of the total value of textile product imports under item 807.00 in the years 1977-80 remained relatively stable at approximately 64 percent.

Imports of textile products, including those entered under item 807.00, are subject to quantitative restraints under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, known as the Multifiber Arrangement. Moreover, only a negligible portion of imports of textile products are eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP; in 1979, less than 1 percent of the imports received GSP treatment.

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Because production of most apparel items is labor intensive, with sewing as the basic operation, a number of U.S. producers have plants in lower wage countries, which either assemble garments from parts shipped from the United States or manufacture them in their entirety. Apparel assembled from U.S.-fabricated parts are shipped back to the United States and enter under item 807.00. The assembly operations are located primarily in Mexico and, to a lesser but growing extent, other Latin American countries, owing to their available labor, low wage rates, and proximity to U.S. markets.

Body-supporting garments.--Body-supporting garments constituted the largest single apparel group imported under item 807.00 in 1977-80, accounting for about 25 percent of annual item 807.00 textile imports. Item 807.00 imports represented about 87 percent of all imports of body-supporting garments in the years 1977-80. All but a small part of these imported garments consisted of brassieres. Imports of brassieres in 1980 totaled $142 million, of which 86 percent ($122 million) represented item 807.00 shipments, as shown in the following table.

Brassieres: U.S. imports for consumption under item 807.00, total and duty-free, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	807.00 imports	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	76.7	44.3	57.8
1978	90.0	51.6	57.3
1979	105.2	60.4	57.4
1980	122.0	70.5	57.8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Brassieres imported under item 807.00 during 1977-79 were equivalent to an average of 78 percent of domestic production.

The major suppliers of brassieres imported under item 807.00 during 1977-80 are shown in the following table.

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Brassieres: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980
Mexico	22.9	23.1	23.1	24.8
Dominican Republic	12.2	15.5	19.7	20.3
Philippines	13.8	15.5	15.7	18.2
Costa Rica	8.8	11.2	14.0	17.4
Haiti	5.9	6.7	9.9	11.3
Barbados	4.5	6.1	6.1	7.5
El Salvador	2.2	4.0	4.5	3.2
All other	6.4	8.0	12.0	19.3
Total	76.7	90.1	105.2	122.0

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the five largest suppliers together accounted for about 75 percent of the brassieres imported under item 807.00. Although Mexico accounted for 20 percent of all item 807.00 brassieres imported in 1980, its share had declined from 30 percent in 1977. The total value of imports from Costa Rica and Haiti in 1977-80 increased at an average annual rate of about 25 percent for each, and imports from the Dominican Republic and Barbados increased at a rate of about 19 percent annually for each.

The duty-free value of brassieres entered under item 807.00 in 1977-80 averaged 57 percent of the total value, except for those from the Philippines. Only 11 percent of the total value of item 807.00 brassieres from the Philippines in 1979 and 13 percent in 1980 entered duty free because the major component parts, especially the fabric, are manufactured there.

Other wearing apparel.--Other apparel items imported in significant volume under item 807.00 included men's, women's, and children's trousers, slacks, and shorts, and shirts and blouses. In 1980, these items represented about 36 percent of total item 807.00 imports of textile products; some of these items are shown in the following table.

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Wearing apparel, except body-supporting garments: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, and total duty-free, 1977-80

Item	1977	1978	1979	1980
Shirts:				
Duty-free value----------do----	27.0	50.9	66.2	58.0
Total value----------do----	51.0	89.4	110.8	96.6
Trousers:				
Duty-free value----------do----	41.7	45.1	48.1	62.0
Total value----------do----	55.7	62.7	68.6	87.2
All other:				
Duty-free value----------do----	83.1	91.4	97.1	114.7
Total value----------do----	121.5	149.5	149.1	174.5
Total:				
Duty-free value----------million dollars--	151.8	187.4	211.4	234.7
Total value----------do----	228.2	301.6	328.5	358.3
Ratio of total duty-free value to total value----------percent--	66.5	62.1	64.3	65.5

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The remainder of the apparel articles imported under item 807.00 during 1977-80 consisted primarily of women's suits, coats, skirts, and dresses, and men's coats.

Gloves, which are classified in a different tariff schedule and therefore were not included with the textile articles previously cited, are labor-intensive articles of apparel for which item 807.00 is significant. U.S. producers with plants in lower wage countries, such as Mexico, Barbados, and Haiti, either assemble gloves there by sewing pieces shipped from the United States or manufacture them entirely abroad. Imports of gloves under item 807.00 increased from $15.1 million in 1977 to $23.5 million in 1980, or by 56 percent; they accounted for about 11 percent of total glove imports in 1980. The duty-free portion of the total value of glove imports under item 807.00 increased from 57 percent in 1977 to 61 percent in 1980.

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Joann K. DiGennaro at 523-0142

Watches and clocks

Imports of watches and clocks, and parts thereof, entered under item 807.00 rose in value annually in 1976-78, from $177.6 million to $208.5 million, and then decreased thereafter to $175.4 million in 1980. The ratio of item 807.00 imports to total imports of these articles was 29 percent in 1976 and 1977, and subsequently dropped each year to 17 percent in 1980.

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The decrease reflected in large part the shrinking size of the domestic watch and clock industries, as well as decreased dependence on U.S. technology in the semiconductor field. Solid-state digital watches, modules, and subassemblies utilizing semiconductors account for the bulk of imports under item 807.00.

The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of imports under item 807.00 of watches, clocks, and parts in 1976-80 ranged from a high of 47 percent in 1977 to a low of 24 percent in 1980, as shown in the following table. Imports of watches, clocks, and parts entered under item 807.00 came largely from Asian sources, with Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, and Malaysia being the major suppliers.

Watches and clocks: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, total and duty-free, 1976-80

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1976	177.6	76.5	43
1977	202.9	95.1	47
1978	208.5	75.1	36
1979	195.2	67.3	34
1980	175.4	41.5	24

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The manufacture of watches, clocks, and parts utilizing semiconductors is particularly well suited to item 807.00 operations. Because of the small size of a watch or clock movement, freight costs are not a crucial factor in determining the cost of the end product, and the use of solid-state circuitry has further reduced the size of the movements. The fabrication of these articles can be viewed in two sequential steps—the manufacture of integrated circuits and other components, which requires a high degree of technology, and the assembly of the solid-state modules, watches, and clocks, which is highly labor intensive. Therefore, it is economical for the domestic watch and clock producers to ship domestically produced integrated circuits and other components offshore for assembly, thus benefiting from much lower priced foreign labor. Industry sources estimate that their offshore labor costs for production workers are as low as 20 percent of similar domestic costs.

GSP-eligible articles in this group include standard marine chronometers (TSUS items 715.20, 720.80, 720.92, and 721.10) and time locks (new item 715.55, formerly part of TSUS item 715.53). There were no GSP imports of standard marine chronometers in 1976 and 1977; in each year since 1977, GSP imports amounted to less than 10 percent of total imports of these articles. Imports of standard marine chronometers under item 807.00 were small and infrequent in 1976-80, entering only in 1976 ($6,033) and 1979 ($3,787), all from developing countries. Standard marine chronometers are collector's items, with limited trade.

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Time locks, believed to have accounted for an insignificant portion of imports under TSUS item 715.53, became eligible for GSP under new TSUS item 715.55 on March 31, 1981.

Contact Cynthia Wilson at 724-1731

Selected Commodity Groups Imported Under Item 806.30

The following is a brief discussion of selected commodity groups imported under TSUS item 806.30, as shown in table 18.

Semiconductors and parts

U.S. imports of semiconductors and parts increased 144 percent during 1977-80, rising from $1.4 billion to $3.3 billion. In contrast, imports of semiconductors and parts under item 806.30 during the period decreased rapidly, falling from $256.5 million to $55.3 million, or by 78 percent. The ratio of imports under item 806.30 to total imports decreased from 18.7 percent in 1977 to 1.7 percent in 1980, as shown in the following table. The decrease in imports under item 806.30 was offset by the large increase in imports under item 807.00, discussed elsewhere in this report.

Semiconductors and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, total and under TSUS item 806.30, 1977-80

Year	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total imports
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	1,373.8	256.5	18.7
1978	1,790.3	149.4	8.3
1979	2,447.7	64.0	2.6
1980	3,348.1	55.3	1.7

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The duty-free value of imports entered under item 806.30 decreased from $160 million to $38 million during 1977-80, as shown in the following table.

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Semiconductors and parts: U.S. imports for consumption under item 806.30, total and duty-free, 1977-80

Year	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Million dollars		Percent
1977	256.5	160.2	62.5
1978	149.4	93.6	62.7
1979	64.0	40.4	63.1
1980	55.3	37.8	68.4

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of item 806.30 imports increased from 62.5 to 68.4 percent; this increase is attributed to the increased circuit densities of the integrated circuit chips incorporated into the semiconductor devices. Integrated circuits accounted for the largest share of imports under item 806.30 during the period.

Mexico was the largest supplier of semiconductor articles imported under item 806.30 during 1977-80, accounting for about 10 to 15 percent of imports. Singapore, the Philippines, and Malaysia were also large suppliers.

Semiconductors and parts are principally transistors, diodes, solid-state rectifiers, and integrated circuits. A large share of parts of semiconductors are chips and wafers which are ready for final assembly or mounting into integrated circuit packages. Transistors and diodes are also assembled from chips and wafers.

The 806.30 tariff provision is used by semiconductor producers in the rationalization of production. Final assembly (bonding), encapsulation, and testing of semiconductor devices are labor-intensive operations which are performed in countries with low labor rates. Finished devices (usually those encased in metal cans) are returned to the United States for final testing and marking. The cost of producing semiconductor devices is reduced through the use of this production rationalization process.

Semiconductors were not eligible articles under the GSP until March 31, 1981, when discrete semiconductors (transistors, diodes, and rectifiers) become eligible. It is not known whether U.S. producers can comply with the competitive-need provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 in order to be able to use this tariff provision. Integrated circuits have not been designated as eligible articles under the GSP.

Contact Nelson J. Hogge at 523-0377

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Steel mill products

Since 1977, steel mill products imported under item 806.30 have been small. These imports represented about 0.2 percent of total U.S. imports of steel mill products in 1977, 0.4 percent in 1978, 0.3 percent in 1979, and 0.1 percent in 1980. Imports of steel mill products entering under item 806.30 rose from 43,500 tons, valued at $20.8 million, in 1977 to 78,500 tons, valued at $35.4 million, in 1978, and then declined annually to 17,700 tons, valued at $18 million, in 1980, as shown in the following table. The trend in imports of steel mill products entering under item 806.30 parallels the trend in both total U.S. imports and total domestic shipments. These trends reflect the demand for steel, which is derived from the overall level of U.S. economic activity.

Steel mill products: U.S. imports for consumption under item 806.30, for types, 1977-80

Year and item	Quantity 1/	Total value	Duty-free value	Ratio of duty-free value to total value
	Short tons	1,000 dollars		Percent
1977:				
Plates, sheets, and strip	29,600	9,793	7,899	80.7
Wire	10,400	5,983	2,810	50.0
Other	4,500	5,072	3,791	74.7
Total	43,500	20,848	14,500	69.6
1978:				
Plates, sheets, and strip	64,600	24,378	19,404	79.6
Wire	5,200	3,273	1,587	48.5
Other	8,700	7,707	5,817	75.5
Total	78,500	35,358	26,808	75.8
1979:				
Plates, sheets, and strip	37,300	18,673	15,064	80.7
Wire	8,000	5,487	2,841	51.8
Other	2,500	5,167	3,267	63.2
Total	47,800	29,327	21,172	72.2
1980:				
Plates, sheets, and strip	10,900	10,500	8,388	79.9
Wire	3,500	2,505	1,371	54.7
Other	3,300	4,982	3,425	68.7
Total	17,700	17,987	13,184	73.3

1/ Partly estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Plates, sheets, and strip have consistently accounted for the bulk of the imports of steel mill products entering under item 806.30; they represented 62 percent of the total in 1980. Imports of wire and pipes and tubes account for almost all the remaining imports under item 806.30.

In 1980, Canada accounted for about 62 percent of steel mill products imported under item 806.30. Sizable quantities of sheets were shipped from the United States to Canada for galvanizing, coating, plating, cold-rolling, pickling, or for a multitude of other operations before being returned to the United States, ultimately to be used principally in automotive manufactures.

Belgium accounted for about 26 percent of the steel mill products imported under item 806.30 in 1980. Wire rods and billets were shipped from the United States to Belgium for conversion into wire by drawing. Other operations, such as galvanizing, coating, plating, or pickling, are also performed before the steel is returned in the form of wire to the United States.

The ratio of duty-free value to total value of imports of steel mill products under item 806.30 averaged 72.8 percent in 1977-80. The duty-free value of plates, sheets, and strip averaged 80.5 percent of the total value; this high percentage reflects the relatively low value of galvanizing, the principal foreign processing activity. On the opposite end of the spectrum, the ratio of the duty-free value to the total value of wire was 50.5 percent; the principal foreign processing activity--conversion of billet or wire rod into wire-- adds considerable value to this product.

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Aluminum mill products, including foil

In 1977-80, the value of total U.S. imports of aluminum mill products, including foil, increased twofold from $109 million in 1977 to $358 million in 1979 before declining to $174 million in 1980. Imports under item 806.30 followed the same pattern, increasing twofold from $12 million in 1977 to $40 million in 1979, before declining to $18 million in 1980. The ratio of item 806.30 imports to total imports declined from 11.4 percent in 1977 to 10.3 percent in 1980. The duty-free share of item 806.30 imports of these aluminum products during 1977-80 rose from 66.7 percent in 1977 to 69.8 percent in 1978, then stabilized at 68.6 percent in 1979 and 1980.

The following table provides the TSUSA items for aluminum mill products, including foil, which were imported entered under item 806.30 during each year of the 1977-80 period. The aggregate annual totals for item 806.30 imports shown in this table differ from the figures shown for this product group in appendix B because the latter reflect minor adjustments to official statistics to correct cases of misreporting.

In 1977-80, about three-fourths of item 806.30 imports of the subject articles consisted of wrought sheets and strip, not clad (item 618.2565 except in 1977, when plates were included with these products under item 618.2560); aluminum foil, not backed or shaped and not over 0.00035 inch thick and over

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55 cents per pound (item 644.0900), and over 0.00035 inch but not over 0.006 inch thick and over 55 cents per pound (item 644.1200), accounted for virtually all the remainder.

Canada was the primary source of imports of aluminum mill products under item 806.30 in 1977, accounting for 43 percent of the total, followed by France and Switzerland (32 percent and 18 percent, respectively), as indicated in the following table.

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Aluminum mill products, including foil: U.S. imports for consumption, total, under TSUS item 806.30, and under the GSP, by TSUSA items, 1977-80

TSUS or TSUSA item No.	Description	1977					1978				
		Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total	GSP imports	Ratio of GSP imports to total	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total	GSP imports	Ratio of GSP imports to total
		1,000 dollars		Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars		Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
618.17	Aluminum angles, shapes, and sections	699	1/ 12	1.7	-	-	1,527	1/ 408	26.7	-	-
618.20	Aluminum wire, not coated or plated with metal	1,687	-	-	77	4.6	2,191	-	-	75	3.4
618.22	Aluminum wire, coated or plated with metal	15	-	-	-	-	459	-	-	-	-
618.2520	Aluminum circles and discs, not clad	10,851	2/ 313	2.9	1,661	15.3	16,737	2/ 374	2.2	3,300	19.7
618.2540	Aluminum bars, not clad	1,513	2/ 16	1.1	569	37.6	1,568	-	-	618	39.4
3/ 618.2550	Aluminum plates, not clad	-	-	-	-	-	5,392	2/ 146	2.7	506	9.4
4/ 618.2560	Aluminum plates, sheets, and strip, not clad	67,888	5/ 8,455	12.5	7,008	10.3	-	-	-	-	-
3/ 618.2565	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad	-	-	-	-	-	269,641	6/ 23,670	8.8	24,079	8.9
618.2580	Aluminum nonrectangular shapes, except circles and discs	7,859	7/ 17	.2	-	-	16,754	1/ 369	2.2	969	5.8
8/ 618.2740	Aluminum plates, sheets, and strip, clad, wholly of aluminum	774	1/ 4	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9/ 618.2765	Aluminum bars, plates, sheets, and strip, other than circles and discs, clad, wholly of aluminum	-	-	-	-	-	2,975	1/ 222	7.5	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Aluminum mill products, including foil: U.S. imports for consumption, total, under TSUS item 806.30, and under the GSP, by TSUSA items, 1977-80--Continued

TSUS or TSUSA item No.	Description	1977					1978				
		Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total	GSP imports	Ratio of GSP imports to total	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total	GSP imports	Ratio of GSP imports to total
		----1,000 dollars----		Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
618.29	Aluminum bars, plates, sheets, and strip, clad, alloy	86	-	-	-	-	205	1/ 3	1.5	-	-
618.42	Aluminum powders	492	-	-	-	-	283	-	-	-	-
618.47	Aluminum pipes and tubes and fittings	1,784	1/ 94	5.3	97	5.4	1,512	-	-	-	-
644.06	Aluminum foil, not backed, not cut to shape, etched capacitor	4,994	-	-	-	-	8,126	-	-	-	-
644.09	Aluminum foil, not backed, not cut to shape, not over 0.00035 in., over 55¢/lb	5,145	10/ 2,434	47.3	-	-	12,966	11/ 8,210	63.3	-	-
644.12	Aluminum foil, not backed, not cut to shape, over 0.00035 in, over 55¢/lb	5,023	12/ 1,107	22.0	-	-	9,098	13/ 2,936	32.3	-	-
644.42	Base metal foil other than copper, backed and not covered or patterned	636	-	-	-	-	886	1/ 32	3.6	-	-
	Total	109,446	12,452	11.4	9,412	8.6	350,320	36,370	10.4	29,547	8.4

TSUS or TSUSA item No.	Description	1979					1980				
		Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total	GSP imports	Ratio of GSP imports to total	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total	GSP imports	Ratio of GSP imports to total
		----1,000 dollars----		Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
618.17	Aluminum angles, shapes, and sections	1,861	1/ 23	1.2	-	-	2,005	1/ 4	0.2	39	1.9
618.20	Aluminum wire, not coated or plated with metal	3,030	1/ 11	.4	93	3.1	1,586	-	-	131	8.3

See footnotes at end of table.

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Aluminum mill products, including foil: U.S. imports for consumption, total, under TSUS item 806.30, and under the GSP, by TSUSA items, 1977-80--Continued

TSUS or TSUSA item No.	Description	1979					1980				
		Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total	GSP imports	Ratio of GSP imports to total	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total	GSP imports	Ratio of GSP imports to total
		----1,000 dollars----		Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
618.22	Aluminum wire, coated or plated with metal	47	1/ 10	21.3	-	-	78	-	-	-	-
618.2520	Aluminum circles and discs, not clad	19,927	2/ 13	.1	4,853	24.4	8,514	1/ 11	0.1	2,244	26.4
618.2540	Aluminum bars, not clad	4,026	-	-	1,076	26.7	2,784	-	-	1,700	61.1
618.2550	Aluminum plates, not clad	13,307	-	-	94	.7	6,227	-	-	154	2.5
618.2560	Aluminum plates, sheets, and strip, not clad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
618.2565	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad	258,418	14/ 29,090	11.3	24,756	9.6	106,381	15/ 11,987	11.3	9,909	9.6
618.2580	Aluminum nonrectangular shapes, except circles and discs	14,101	16/ 60	.4	646	4.6	8,816	-	-	38	.4
618.2740	Aluminum plates, sheets, and strip, clad, wholly of aluminum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
618.2765	Aluminum bars, plates, sheets, and strip, other than circles and discs, clad, wholly of aluminum	1,614	1/ 201	12.5	-	-	321	1/ 6	1.9	16	5.0
618.29	Aluminum bars, plates, sheets, and strip, clad, alloy	370	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	7	3.3
618.42	Aluminum powders	2,975	-	-	123	4.1	11,245	17/ 688	6.1	307	2.7
618.47	Aluminum pipes and tubes and fittings	2,404	18/ 59	2.5	227	9.4	1,947	1	-	447	23.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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Aluminum mill products, including foil: U.S. imports for consumption, total, under TSUS item 806.30, and under the GSP, by TSUSA items, 1977-80--Continued

TSUS or TSUSA item No.	Description	1979					1980				
		Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total	GSP imports	Ratio of GSP imports to total	Total imports	806.30 imports	Ratio of 806.30 imports to total	GSP imports	Ratio of GSP imports to total
		----1,000 dollars----		Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	-----1,000 dollars-----		Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
644.06	Aluminum foil, not backed, not cut to shape, etched capacitor	14,093	7/ 6	-	-	-	11,348	-	-	-	-
644.09	Aluminum foil not backed, not cut to shape, not over 0.00035 in, over 55¢/lb	10,861	19/ 7,497	69.0	1,763	16.2	4,969	20/ 4,263	81.6	549	11.0
644.12	Aluminum foil, not backed, not cut to shape, over 0.00035 in, over 55¢/lb	9,250	21/ 2,868	31.0	504	5.4	6,624	22/ 1,038	15.5	488	7.4
644.42	Base metal foil other than copper, backed and not covered or patterned	1,555	1/ 38	2.4	-	-	1,180	-	-	11	.9
	Total	357,839	39,876	11.1	34,135	9.5	174,235	17,994	10.3	12,040	6.9

1/ Canada.
2/ France.
3/ Established Jan. 1, 1978; transferred from item 618.2560.
4/ Discontinued Jan. 1, 1978; transferred to items 618.2550 and 618.2565.
5/ Canada, Belgium, France, West Germany.
6/ Canada, Belgium, France, West Germany, Japan.
7/ West Germany.
8/ Discontinued Jan. 1, 1978; transferred to item 618.2765.
9/ Established Jan. 1, 1978; transferred from items 618.2740 and 618.2760.
10/ Canada, Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany, Switzerland.
11/ Netherlands, Belgium, France, West Germany, Switzerland.
12/ France, West Germany, Switzerland, Italy.
13/ France, West Germany, Switzerland, Spain.
14/ Canada, France, Japan.
15/ Italy, Canada, Japan.
16/ Canada, Japan.
17/ West Germany, Canada.
18/ Canada, Yugoslavia.
19/ Canada, United Kingdom, Netherlands, France, West Germany, Switzerland.
20/ Netherlands, West Germany, Switzerland, Canada.
21/ West Germany, Switzerland.
22/ West Germany, Switzerland, China.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Aluminum mill products, including foil: U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1977-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1977	1978	1979	1980
Canada	5,290	9,211	12,337	8,518
West Germany	627	4,742	6,736	3,457
Switzerland	2,264	4,399	3,290	2,358
Japan	0	5,375	15,646	2,331
Italy	47	0	0	1,211
France	3,934	11,916	1,781	0
All other	290	727	86	119
Total	12,452	36,370	39,876	17,994

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

In 1978 France became the primary source, and Japan ranked third. Japan moved to first place, followed by Canada and the West Germany, in 1979. Canada again became the leading source of item 806.30 aluminum mill product imports in 1980, by far, accounting for 47 percent of the total, followed by West Germany, Switzerland, and Japan (19 percent, 14 percent, and 14 percent, respectively). There was no significant change in the composition of imports over the 4-year period.

The apparent reason for the increase in item 806.30 imports of aluminum mill products from 1977 to 1979 was the high demand for rolled products, which strained domestic rolling capacity. The bulk of the items exported were aluminum ingots for rolling into aluminum sheet and foil products. Continuous-cast sheets and reroll stock, in coils, were also exported for rolling. The apparent reason for the drop in item 806.30 imports of aluminum mill products in 1980 was that domestic demand was lower than expected. The increased availability of aluminum mill products for export coupled with domestic price guidelines limiting price increases provided a profitable incentive for domestic firms to increase sales in stronger foreign markets.

All the subject articles are eligible for duty-free treatment under the GSP. GSP imports followed the same pattern as total imports and item 806.30 imports, almost quadrupling from $9 million in 1977 to $34 million in 1979 before declining to $12 million in 1980. The ratio of GSP imports to total imports declined from 8.6 percent in 1977 to 6.9 percent in 1980. There were no aluminum mill products imported under item 806.30 from countries eligible for GSP treatment.

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Appendix A

Rules and Regulations

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744, as amended, 77A Stat. 11; 19 U.S.C. 1202 (Gen. Hdnte. 3(a)), 1309, 1313, 1482(f), 1557.)

[28 FR 14636, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 73-175, 38 FR 17445, July 2, 1973; T.D. 73-220, 38 FR 22382, Aug. 20, 1973; T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13060, Mar. 29, 1978]

§ 7.11 Guantanamo Bay Naval Station.

Articles of foreign origin may enter the area (both land and water) of the Guantanamo Bay Naval Station free of duty, but such articles shall be subject to duty upon their subsequent entry into the United States.

PART 10—ARTICLES CONDITIONALLY FREE, SUBJECT TO A REDUCED RATE, ETC.

ARTICLES EXPORTED AND RETURNED

Sec.
10.1 Domestic products; requirements on entry.
10.3 Drawback; internal-revenue tax.
10.4 Internal-revenue marks; erasure.
10.5 Shooks and staves; cloth boards; district director's account.
10.6 Certificates of foreign shipper and box maker.
10.7 Substantial containers or holders.
10.8 Articles exported for repairs, or alterations.
10.8a Imported articles exported and reimported.
10.9 Articles exported for processing.
10.10 Newsreel films.

ARTICLES ASSEMBLED ABROAD WITH UNITED STATES COMPONENTS

10.11 General.
10.12 Definitions.
10.13 Statutory provision: item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).
10.14 Fabricated components subject to the exemption.
10.15 Fabricated components not subject to the exemption.
10.16 Assembly abroad.
10.17 Valuation of exempted components.
10.18 Valuation of assembled articles.
10.19 Elements involved in determining constructed value or cost of production.
10.20 Cost data required if other statutory basis applicable.
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AUTHORITY: R.S. 251, as amended, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759, 77A Stat. 14; 5 U.S.C. 301, 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202, 1624 (General Headnote 11, 12, Tariff Schedules of the United States). Additional authority and statutes interpreted or applied are cited in the text or following the sections affected.

SOURCE: 28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, unless otherwise noted. Sections 10.151 through 10.153 appear at 38 FR 17445, July 2, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

ARTICLES EXPORTED AND RETURNED

§ 10.1 Domestic products; requirements on entry.

(a) Except as otherwise provided for in this part, the following documents shall be filed in connection with the entry of articles claimed to be free of duty under item 800.00 and item 805.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States:

(1) A declaration by the foreign shipper in substantially the following form, if the value of the returned articles exceeds $1,000:

I, ————————, declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the articles herein specified are products of the United States; that they were exported from the United States, from the port of ———— on or about ————, 19—; that they are returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means.

Marks	Number	Quantity	Description	Value in U.S. currency

(Date) (Signature)

(Address) (Capacity)

(2) A declaration for free entry by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent on the top portion of Customs Form 3311.

(3) A Certificate of Exportation on the bottom portion of Customs Form 3311 executed by the district director at the port from which the merchandise was exported. Such certificate shall show whether drawback was claimed or paid on the merchandise covered by the certificate and, if any was paid, the amount thereof. This certificate shall be issued on application of the importer, or of the district director at the importer's request, and shall be mailed by the issuing officer directly to the port at which it is to be used. If the merchandise has been exported from the port at which entry is made and the fact of exportation ap-

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pears on the records of the customhouse, the fact of reimportation shall be noted on such export record. In such case the filing of the certificate on Customs Form 3311 shall not be required.

(b) If, in any case where the appraising officer's report does not show definitely that merchandise the value of which exceeds $1,000 is of domestic origin, Customs Form 3311 has not been executed by the owner or ultimate consignee, the district director may require the execution of such form by the owner or ultimate consignee. In such a case Customs Form 3311 shall be filed within 3 months after the date of the demand therefor upon the person in whose name the entry was filed. If the owner or ultimate consignee is a corporation, such form may be signed by the president, vice president, secretary, or treasurer of the corporation, or may be signed by any employee or agent of the corporation who holds a power of attorney executed under the conditions outlined in Subpart C, Part 141 of this chapter and a certification by the corporation that such employee or other agent has or will have knowledge of the pertinent facts. In the case of articles which are unquestionably the products of the United States and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition, if the district director is satisfied from the character thereof or otherwise that they are free of duty under Schedule 8, Part 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States, and if the total value of the articles of American origin contained in the shipment does not exceed $250, the execution of Customs Form 3311 shall not be required therefor, except when used as an entry under paragraph (g), (h), or (i) of this section.

(c) A certificate from the master of a vessel stating that products of the United States are returned without having been unladen from the exporting vessel may be accepted in lieu of the declaration of the foreign shipper required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(d) If the district director is reasonably satisfied, because of the nature of the articles, or production or other evidence, that the articles are imported in circumstances meeting the requirements of item 800.00 or 805.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, and the related headnotes, he may waive the requirements for producing the documents specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section except when Customs Form 3311 is used as an entry summary (as defined in § 141.0a(b) of this chapter) under paragraphs (g) or (h), or as an informal entry under paragraph (i).

(e) No evidence relative to the conditions of item 800.00 shall be required in the case of articles the product of the United States in use at the time of importation as the usual coverings or containers of merchandise not subject to an ad valorem rate of duty unless such articles would be dutiable if not products of the United States under General Headnote 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

(f) In the case of photographic films and dry plates manufactured in the United States (except motion picture films to be used for commercial purposes) exposed abroad and entered under item 805.00, the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section are applicable except that the declaration on Customs Form 3311 to the effect that the articles "are returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means" shall be crossed out, and the entrant shall show on the form that the subject articles when exported were of U.S. manufacture and are returned after having been exposed or exposed and developed, and, in the case of motion picture films, that they will not be used for commercial purposes. This modification shall also be made in the declaration by the foreign shipper provided for in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(g) *Aircraft and aircraft parts and equipment.* (1) In the case of aircraft and aircraft parts and equipment returned to the United States under item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, by or for the account of an aircraft owner or operator and intended for use in his own aircraft operations, within or outside the United States, the entry summary may be made on Customs Form 3311. The entry summary on Customs Form 3311 shall be executed by the entrant and supported by the entry documentation required by § 142.3 of this chapter. If the Customs officer is satisfied that the articles are products of the United States, that they have not been improved in condition or advanced in value while abroad, and that no drawback has been or will be paid, the other documents described in this section shall not be required, and no bond need be filed for their production.

(2) The entrant shall show on Customs Form 3311:

(i) The name and address of the aircraft owner or operator by whom or for whose account the articles are returned to the United States, in the block headed "Articles Returned To (Name and Address)",

(ii) The name of the importing vessel or conveyance,

(iii) The date of its arrival,

(iv) A description of the articles,

(v) The value of the articles, and

(vi) That the articles are intended for use by the aircraft owner or operator in his own aircraft operations.

(3) If Customs Form 3311 is filed at time of entry, it shall serve as both the entry and the entry summary.

(h) *Nonconsumable vessel stores and equipment.* (1) In the case of nonconsumable vessel stores and equipment returned to the United States under item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, the entry summary may be made on Customs Form 3311. The entry summary on Customs Form 3311 shall be executed in duplicate by the entrant and supported by the entry documentation required by § 142.3 of this chapter. Before an entry summary on Customs Form 3311 may be accepted for nonconsumable vessel stores and equipment, the Customs officer shall be satisfied that:

(i) The articles are products of the United States.

(ii) The articles have not been improved in condition or advanced in value while abroad.

(iii) No drawback has been or will be paid, and

(iv) No duty equal to an internal revenue tax is payable under item 804.20, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

(2) The declaration of the foreign shipper described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section and the certificate of exportation described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section shall not be required in connection with an entry for nonconsumable vessel stores and equipment on Customs Form 3311.

(3) To satisfy the Customs officer that no drawback has been or will be paid on the articles in connection with their removal from the United States, the master of the vessel or other person having knowledge of the facts shall furnish a written declaration which may be made on the reverse side of Customs Form 3311 showing that the articles were:

(i) Exported as stores or equipment on a United States vessel or a vessel operated by the United States Government,

(ii) Not landed in a foreign country, except for any needed repairs, adjustments, or refilling and return to the vessel from which landed or,

(iii) For transshipment as stores or equipment to another vessel.

(4) The entrant also shall show:

(i) The name of the importing vessel,

(ii) The date of its arrival,

(iii) A description of the articles, and

(iv) The value of the articles.

(5) If Customs Form 3311 is filed at time of entry, it shall serve as both the entry and the entry summary.

(i) When the total value of articles of claimed American origin contained in any shipment does not exceed $250 and such articles are found to be unquestionably products of the United States and do not appear to have been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad and no quota is involved, free entry thereof may be made under item 800.00 on Customs Form 3311, executed by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent and filed in duplicate, without regard to the requirement of a certificate of exportation or evidence of similar purport, unless the Customs officer has reason to believe that Customs drawback or exemption from internal revenue tax, or both, were probably allowed on exportation of the articles or that they are otherwise subject to duty. The entrant shall show on Customs Form 3311 the name of the importing con-

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veyance, the date of its arrival, the name of the country from which the articles were returned to the United States, and the value of the articles. The entrant shall also produce evidence of his right to make entry (except as provided in § 142.11(b) of this chapter). If the Customs officer is not entirely certain that the articles to be entered under this paragraph by a nominal consignee are products of the United States, the actual owner or ultimate consignee thereof may be required to execute a Customs Form 3311.

(46 Stat. 759; 19 U.S.C. 1202)

[T.D. 72-118, 37 FR 8887, May 2, 1972 as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13060, Mar. 29, 1978; 43 FR 20003, May 10, 1978; T.D. 79-221, 44 FR 46812, Aug. 9, 1979]

§ 10.3 Drawback; internal-revenue tax.

(a) Except as prescribed in § 10.1(f) or in paragraphs (c) and (f) of this section, no free entry shall be allowed under schedule 8, part 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States, in the final liquidation of an entry unless the district director of Customs is satisfied by the certificate of exportation or other evidence or information that no drawback was allowed in connection with the exportation from the United States, and unless no internal-revenue tax is imposed on the importation of like articles not previously exported from the United States or, if such tax is being imposed at the time of entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, the district director of Customs is satisfied that an internal-revenue tax on production or importation was paid in respect of the imported article before it was exported from the United States and was not refunded.[1] Except as provided for in § 10.1(f), when it is impracticable, because of the destruction of Customs records or other circumstances, to determine whether drawback was allowed, or the amount of drawback allowed, with respect to an article established to be a returned product of the United States which has not been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad, there shall be assessed on the returned article an amount of duty determined as follows: (1) If there is any likelihood that drawback was allowable on the exportation of like articles at any time when the imported article may have been exported from the United States, the estimated amount of any drawback which would have been allowable if duty had been paid on any foreign merchandise likely to have been used in the manufacture of the returned article at the rate or rates applicable to such foreign merchandise on the date of importation of the returned article (see paragraph (b) of this section) and (2) if there is any likelihood that a refund or remission of tax was allowed on the exportation of the returned article, the amount of any internal revenue tax which would be payable at the time of importation if the returned article were wholly of foreign origin, but in no such case shall there be assessed more than an amount equal to the duty and tax that would apply if the returned article were wholly of foreign origin and originally imported. (See § 10.7(a).) Except as provided for in § 10.1(f), if the imported article is of a kind which would be subject to an internal revenue tax if of foreign origin and payment of an internal revenue tax before exportation without refund thereof is not established, duty shall be assessed on the imported article in an amount equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed at the time of entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption on like articles of foreign origin, plus the amount of any drawback allowed on the exportation of the article from the United States, if no drawback was allowed, the duty equal to internal revenue tax shall be the total duty to be assessed. If an allowance of drawback on the exportation from the United States of the imported article is established, duty shall be assessed in an amount equal to such drawback, plus an amount equal to any internal revenue tax which may be assessable in accordance with this paragraph; but in no case shall duty equal to drawback, or to drawback and internal revenue tax, be assessed in an amount in excess of the ordinary Customs duty and internal-revenue tax applicable to like articles of foreign origin. In any case, where payment of internal-revenue tax before exportation without refund thereof is established, no duty equal to an internal revenue tax currently in force shall be assessed.

(b) In the absence of satisfactory evidence as to the nonallowance of drawback or the amount thereof allowed on the following articles of American manufacture or production, duty shall be assessed thereon in the amounts respectively indicated, the amount shown in each case being considered the fair average amount of drawback allowed on such articles:

Article	Duty assessment
Drums, metal (when not exempt from duty in accordance with sec. 10.2(c))	24 cents each
Hosiery, nylon	45 cents per dozen
Lead compound, tetraethyl	$0.008 per pound
Lithopone	$0.00141 per pound
Oxide, zinc	$0.0085 per pound
Piece goods, cotton:	
Bleached	$0.02675 per square yard
Dyed	$0.02988 per square yard
Printed	$0.02897 per square yard
Piece goods, nylon: Dyed	$0.24320 per square yard
Piece goods, rayon:	
Printed	
Other than printed (white, piece dyed or yarn dyed)	$0.04070 per square yard
Tallow, refined, inedible	$0.07089 per square yard
	$0.007 per pound

(c) The following articles shall be admitted free of duty, even though exported from the United States with benefit of drawback:

(1) Any article of a kind which would be admitted free of duty otherwise than under schedule 8, part 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States if of foreign origin;

(2) Substantial containers or holders of domestic manufacture, including shooks and staves when returned as boxes or barrels, when in use at the time of importation as the usual containers of merchandise;

(3) Any article provided for in item 804.00 Tariff Schedules of the United

[1] Articles previously exported from the United States which are excepted from free entry under any of the foregoing items by headnote 1 of this subpart and are not otherwise free of duty (are subject to) a duty (in lieu of any other duty or tax) equal to the sum of any duty and internal-revenue tax imposed upon the importation of like articles not previously exported, but in no case in excess of the sum of any customs drawback proved to have been allowed upon such exportation of the article and any internal-revenue tax imposed, at the time such article is entered, upon the importation of like articles not previously exported." (Item 804.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

"For the purposes of item 804.00—

"(a) when because of the destruction of customs records or for other cause it is impracticable to establish whether drawback was allowed, or the amount allowed, on a returned article, there shall be assessed thereon an amount of duty equal to the estimated drawback and internal revenue tax which would be allowable or refundable if the imported merchandise used in the manufacture or production of the returned article were dutiable or taxable at the rate applicable to such merchandise on the date of entry, but in no case more than the duty and tax that would apply if the article were wholly of foreign origin;

"(b) Tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes classifiable under such item may be released from customs custody, without payment of that part of the duty attributable to the internal-revenue tax, for return to internal-revenue bond as provided by section 5704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; and

"(c) in order to facilitate the ascertainment and collection of the duty provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to ascertain and specify the amounts of duty equal to drawback or internal revenue tax which shall be applied to articles or classes or kinds of articles, and to exempt from the assessment of duty articles or classes or kinds of articles with respect to which the collection of such duty involves expense and inconvenience to the Government which is disproportionate to the probable amount of such duty." (Schedule 8, part 1A headnote 2 Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

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States, with respect to which the district director has determined that the collection of duty under such item 804.00 would involve an expense and inconvenience to the Government disproportionate to the probable amount of such duty; and

(4) Other articles of domestic manufacture which are in use at the time of importation as the usual coverings or containers of merchandise not subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad by any process of manufacture or other means.[1]

(d) Articles manufactured or produced in the United States in a Customs bonded warehouse and exported shall be subject on reimportation to a duty equal to the total duty and internal revenue tax, if any, imposed at the time of entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption with respect to the importation of like articles not previously exported from the United States.

(e) Animals straying across the border or driven across the border for pasturage purposes or for feeding to improve them for the market and not returned within 8 months are excluded from free entry as domestic products returned.

(f) Tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes classifiable under item 804.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States, may be released from customs custody without the payment of that part of the duty attributable to the internal-revenue tax for return to internal revenue bond as provided by section 5704(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 68-104, 33 FR 5616, Apr. 11, 1968]

§ 10.4 Internal-revenue marks; erasure.

Internal-revenue brands or marks on casks or other containers previously exported from the United States must be erased at the importer's expense under Customs supervision before their delivery from Customs custody.

[1] Filling, sealing, and labeling are held to advance the value of the contents rather than that of the container.

§ 10.5 Shooks and staves; cloth boards; district director's account.

(a) Shooks and staves produced in the United States and returned in the form of complete boxes or barrels in use as the usual containers of merchandise are exempt from any duties imposed by the tariff laws upon similar containers made of foreign shooks or staves, provided their identity is established under the regulations in this part.

(b) The term "shook" embraces only shooks which at the time of exportation from this country are ready to be assembled into boxes or barrels without further cutting to size; except that box shooks may be exported in double lengths and cut abroad. The number of boxes made from such shooks which may be imported into this country free of duty cannot exceed the number of complete sets of shooks exported.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) An exporter of shooks or staves in respect of which free entry is to be claimed when returned as boxes or barrels shall file in triplicate with the district director at the port of exportation, at least 6 hours before the landing of the articles on the exporting vessel, a notice of intent to export, Customs Form 3311.

(e) The certificate of exportation block of Customs Form 3311 shall be completed in triplicate by the district director after verification from the manifest of the exporting vessel and the return of the lading officer. The original shall be forwarded by the district director to the consignee. The duplicate copy shall be given to the exporter and the triplicate copy shall be retained.

(f) Whenever boxes or barrels alleged to have been manufactured from American shooks or staves are shipped to the United States from a person abroad other than the one to whom they were exported from the United States, the importer shall be required to obtain from the foreign consignee to whom the shooks or staves were originally exported from this country the certificate or certificates, Customs Form 3311, covering the exportation of the shooks or staves from the United States, or an extract therefrom signed by such consignee showing the number of shooks or staves covered by such certificate or certificates, together with the number of superficial feet of such shooks or staves. Such Form 3311, or extract therefrom, shall be filed by the importer in connection with the entry of the boxes or barrels.

(g) Accounts shall be kept by the district director at the port of exportation of the shooks and staves as to each exportation thereof and as to the returns thereof in boxes, barrels, etc. Notifications of such returns shall be given to the port of exportation by the district director at the port of importation. When returns in the form of boxes, barrels, etc., entirely account for the shooks and staves exported as shown on the appropriate Customs Form 3311, the district director maintaining the account shall so inform the district director making inquiry about the merchandise being imported and alleged to contain shooks or staves covered by the particular exportation.

(h) A record of cloth boards of domestic manufacture exported[1] to be wrapped with foreign textiles shall be kept by district director in a similar manner as for shooks and staves. If such boards are advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad, free entry shall be denied on importation.

[28 FR 14663, Dec. 31, 1963, as amended by T.D. 78-99, 43 FR 13060, Mar. 29, 1978]

§ 10.6 Certificates of foreign shipper and box maker.

(a) A foreign shipper desiring to export to the United States boxes or barrels alleged to have been made from American shooks shall execute and send with the invoice covering the merchandise contained in such boxes or barrels a certificate of the foreign shipper, stating that the boxes or barrels were made from American shooks or staves, and identifying the latter with the certificate covering their exportation from the United States. This foreign shipper's certificate shall be in the following form:

[1] Cloth boards of domestic manufacture are conditionally free of duty under schedule 8, part 1, Tariff Schedules of the United States. See footnote 1 of this part.

I, ____, do hereby certify that I am the box maker, that the shooks (or staves) were exported from ____ per S.S. ____ on ____, 19__, and that the said boxes (or barrels) (will be[1] (have been[1] filed with ____ covered by the above-mentioned invoice and (will be[1] (have been[1] shipped to the port of ____ in the United States, per S.S. ____, sailing from ____, on ____, 19__.

Dated at ____ this ____ day of ____, 19__.

____
(Shipper)

(b) There shall be annexed to the certificate of the foreign shipper, on the same or a separate form, a certificate of the box maker, stating that the boxes or barrels were made from American shooks or staves and showing the number of boxes or barrels in the shipment, the dimensions of each, and number of shooks or staves of each size, together with the number of superficial feet of lumber used. This certificate shall be in the following form:

I, ____ of ____, do hereby certify that the boxes and (or) barrels mentioned in the annexed certificate of foreign shipper were made by me (who[1] (except for the ends and partitions[1] from shooks (or staves) of the manufacture of the United States as follows:

Number of boxes or barrels	Description	Number of shooks or staves used and size thereof	Number of superficial feet used

[1] Cross out inapplicable words.

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Dated at ————————, this ——— day of ————————, 19——.

————————
(Box maker)

(c) If a claim accompanied by an appropriately modified Customs Form 3311 is made by the importer at the time of filing the entry for an exemption from duty on account of boxes or barrels made from American shooks or staves, the certificate of the foreign shipper with the annexed certificate of the box maker may be accepted if produced at any time prior to the liquidation of the entry. Upon receipt, from the district director at the port of exportation of the shooks and staves, of corroboration that the records of exportation do not conflict materially with such claim, the exemption may be allowed. If the claim for an exemption is disallowed in full or in part, the importer may file a request within 15 days of the date of the district director's notice to him of any disallowance, for referral of the question to the Commissioner of Customs for review.

§ 10.7 Substantial containers or holders.

(a) Except as provided for in § 10.2(b), substantial containers or holders, which are products of the United States, which are of the usual and ordinary types used in the shipment or transportation of goods, which are reusable for such purposes, and which are imported containing or holding merchandise, shall be entered under the general regulations governing the free entry of domestic products exported and returned. When such containers or holders are imported not containing or holding merchandise they may be admitted without entry if readily identifiable as products of the United States.

(b) Substantial containers or holders, which are of foreign production and previously imported duty paid, which are of the usual or ordinary types used in the shipment or transportation of goods, which are reusable for such purpose, and which are imported containing or holding merchandise, shall be exempt from duty if (1) exported in accordance with the regulations contained in § 10.5 (d) and (e), and (2) there are filed in connection with the entry a declaration of the importer on Customs Form 3289 and a certificate of the foreign shipper in the form prescribed by paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) The certificate to be furnished by the foreign shipper for the use of the collector at the port of entry shall be in the following form:

I,————————, of————————, do hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the substantial containers and holders mentioned in (the annexed invoice) (invoice No.————of ————, 19—) * are of the manufacture of ————————and were exported from the United States at the port of————, per S.S. ———————— on ————, 19—, and that the same are being returned to the United States (empty) (filled with ————) (holdings ————————).*

————————
Shipper

(d) The district director, after verification of the foreign shipper's certificate with the records of the district director at the port of exportation in this country, shall allow free entry to the extent the basis for such allowance is verified. The procedure in the last two sentences of § 10.6(c) shall be applicable.

(e) If claim for exemption from duty for such containers or holders of foreign production previously imported duty paid is made at the time of entry, the certificate of the foreign shipper may be accepted if produced at any time prior to the liquidation of the entry.

(f) When such containers or holders of foreign production previously imported duty paid are reimported empty, they may be admitted without entry if readily identifiable as having been previously imported duty paid.

§ 10.8 Articles exported for repairs or alterations.

(a) Before the exportation of articles subject on return to the United States to duty on the value of the repairs or alterations performed abroad as provided for in item 806.20, Tariff Sched-

*Cross out inapplicable words.

ules of the United States, a Certificate of Registration (top portion of Customs Form 4455) shall be filed (in an original only) by the owner or exporter with the district director of Customs at a time prior to the departure of the exporting conveyance which will permit an examination of the articles. The applicant shall be notified by the district director of the place to which he shall deliver the articles for examination. All expense in connection with the delivery of the articles, cording, sealing, marking, and transfer to the exporting conveyance, shall be borne by the exporter. The articles shall be exported under Customs supervision, except those articles exported by mail which can be identified by manufacturer's mark or number. A photograph or other means of identification shall be furnished when required by Customs officers.

(b) When the report of the Customs officer showing the examination of the articles and their lading on the exporting conveyance or their delivery for mailing has been endorsed on the Customs Form 4455 covering such articles, the form shall be given to the exporter for use in connection with the return of the articles. If the articles are being exported through the mails and the Customs Form 4455 has been completed in duplicate, the Customs officer shall enclose the duplicate copy of the form in the package being exported. The owner or exporter, in all other cases, may enclose a duplicate copy of the certificate with the articles being exported in any other manner for repairs or alterations. In order to facilitate the entry of articles, regardless of the mode of exportation, the foreign shipper may include a duplicate copy of the registration certificate, completed prior to exportation, in the returned package.

(c) When an exporter resides more than 20 miles from a Customs office, articles being exported for repairs or alterations through the mail, may, in accordance with the following procedures which have been approved by the Post Office Department, be exported through a local post office:

(1) The articles shall be delivered to the postmaster in an unpacked condition;

(2) Customs Form 4455 completed in original and duplicate shall be presented to the postmaster with the articles;

(3) The original Customs Form 4455 with the Certificate of Registration executed by the postmaster shall be returned to the exporter for use, if necessary, in clearing articles on their return to the United States;

(4) The duplicate Form 4455 shall be enclosed in the parcel with the articles being exported and shall accompany the articles on their return to the United States to facilitate processing the entry; and

(5) The exporter shall bear all expense incurred under this procedure, including charges assessed by the U.S. Postal Service.

(d) When articles other than those exported by mail or parcel post are examined and registered at one port and exported for repair or alterations through another port, they shall be forwarded to the port of exportation under a transportation and exportation entry.

(e) There shall be filed in connection with an entry covering articles entered under the provisions of item 806.20, a declaration from the person who performed such repairs or alterations in substantially the following form:

_____
(Place and date)

I, _____, declare that the articles herein specified are the articles which, in the condition in which they were exported from the United States, were received by me (us) on _____, 19 —, from _____ (Name and address of owner or exporter in the United States); that they were received by me (us) for the sole purpose of being repaired or altered; that only the repairs or alterations described below were performed by me (us); that the full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of such repairs or alterations are correctly stated below; and that no substitution whatever has been made to replace any of the articles originally received by me (us) from the owner or exporter thereof mentioned above.

(f) There shall be filed in connection with the entry the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) and a declaration made by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent having knowledge of the facts that the articles entered in their repaired or al-

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Marks and numbers	Description of articles and of repairs or alterations	Full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of repairs or alterations*	Total value of articles after repairs or alterations

(Date)

(Address)

(Signature)

(Capacity)

*See Headnote 2, Part 1B, Schedule 8, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

tered condition are the same articles covered by the Certificate of Registration. This declaration shall also show that the full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of the repairs or alterations is correctly stated in the entry. When all of the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) is not entered at one time or at one port of entry, in the case of importations not exceeding $250 in value, the district director at the port where any portion of the merchandise is entered shall note the quantity entered on the registration certificate and return the certificate to the submitter thereof for use in connection with any further importation covered by such certificate.

(g) When all the merchandise covered by a Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) is not entered at one time or at one port of entry, in the case of importations valued in excess of $250, there shall be filed with the entry at the time of entry the certification of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent having knowledge of the facts, that the articles entered in their repaired or altered condition are a portion of the articles covered by such Certificate of Registration. This certification shall be filed in lieu of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455), in the following form:

I hereby certify that the merchandise covered by entry No. ——— dated ————, is a portion of the merchandise exported under Customs Form 4455 ———— (Certificate of registration No.) dated ————, to ———— (Name of foreign consignee) ———, for the purpose and with the intent of ———— (Repairing or altering) the articles in the foreign country. I further certify that original Customs Form 4455 has been charged with the quantities herein, identified with the entry and port, and will be maintained at ———— (Firm and address)

for a period of 5 years from the date of the related entry of the merchandise covered by such Certificate of Registration, for verification by appropriate Customs officers.

(h) The Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) referred to in paragraph (g) of this section shall be retained by the firm therein referred to for a period of 5 years from the date of the related entry of the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration for verification by appropriate Customs officers. Each quantity entered shall be accounted for in such a manner as to identify the specific entry (entry number), and port of entry, with the total quantity of the exported articles on the reverse side of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) until the total quantity has been entered.

(i) If the district director concerned is satisfied because of the nature of the articles, or production of other evidence, that the articles are imported under circumstances meeting the requirements of item 806.20 and related headnotes, he may waive the declaration provided for in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section.

(j) In the event there has been compliance with registration requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and Customs Form 4455 is not available at the time of entry, the district director may waive the production of Customs Form 4455 provided the merchandise is entered at one time

at one port of entry, and he is satisfied that the returned merchandise meets the requirements of Item 806.20 and related headnotes.

(k) In any case where an imported article was exported for repairs or alterations without compliance with the registration requirements of this section, the district director may waive the production of Customs Form 4455 if he is satisfied that the returned merchandise is entitled to entry under Item 806.20 and that the failure to comply with the registration requirements was due to inadvertence, mistake, or inexperience, and not to negligence or bad faith. The district director may also, in his discretion, waive the registration requirements of this section, prior to exportation of the articles, upon application in writing by an exporter-importer located within his district when it is indicated that the duty on merchandise would be less than $25 if not within the purview of Item 806.20 and it is indicated that the shipment on its return to the United States will be covered by a mail or other informal entry. Customs Form 4455, appropriately modified, may be used by the district director in issuing the waiver.

(l) The district director shall require at the time of entry a deposit of estimated duties based upon the full cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the repairs or alterations. The cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the repairs or alterations outside the United States, which is to be set forth in the invoice and entry papers as the basis for the assessment of duty under Item 806.20, shall be limited to the cost or value of the repairs or alterations actually performed abroad, which will include all domestic and foreign articles furnished for the repairs or alterations, but shall not include any of the expenses incurred in this country whether by way of engineering costs, preparation of plans or specifications, and furnishing of tools or equipment for doing the repairs or alterations abroad or otherwise.

(Sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 19 U.S.C. 1202)

[T.D. 72-119, 37 FR 8869, May 2, 1972, as amended by T.D. 79-159, 44 FR 31967, June 4, 1979]

§ 10.8a Imported articles exported and reimported.

(a) In addition to regular entry procedures, supplementary documentation is required in connection with duty-free entries under Item 801.10, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), of articles which were originally entered duty paid, removed from Customs custody, and subsequently exported, if:

(1) The articles were exported within 3 years after the date of the previous importation.

(2) The articles were not advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means while abroad.

(3) The articles did not conform to sample or specifications abroad.

(4) The articles are reimported by or for the account of the person who imported them into and exported them from the United States.

(b) The following supplementary documents shall be filed in connection with the entry of articles claimed to be free of duty under Item 801.10, Tariff Schedules of the United States:

(1) A declaration by the person abroad who received and is returning the merchandise to the United States, in substantially the following form:

I declare that the ———— (Description of articles) were received by me from ———— (Name and address of U.S. exporter), that they have not been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means and are being returned to ———— (Name and address of consignee in the United States) because they do not conform to sample or specifications for the following reasons:

————————————

————————————

————————————

————————————

(Date) (Signature)

————————————

(Address) (Title)

(2) A declaration by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent, in substantially the following form:

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I declare that the ———— (Description of articles) were previously imported into the United States at the Port of ————(Name of port), Entry No. ——, on ———— (Date of entry) by ———— (Name and address of importer) at which time duty was paid; that they were exported from the United States at the Port of————(Name of port) on————(Date of exportation) by ————(Name and address of exporter) without benefit of drawback; that the articles are being reimported by or for the account of ————, and, that the attached declaration from ———— (Name of foreign shipper) is correct in every respect.

———— (Date) (Signature)

———— (Address) (Title)

(c) If the district director concerned is reasonably satisfied because of the nature of the articles or production of other evidence that the requirements of item 801.10, Tariff Schedules of the United States, and the related headnotes have been met, he may waive the production of the documents provided for in paragraph (b) of this section.

(Secs. 484, 624, 46 Stat. 722, as amended, 759; 19 U.S.C. 1202, 1484)

[T.D. 72-221, 37 FR 17469, Aug. 29, 1972]

§ 10.9 Articles exported for processing.

(a) Before the exportation of articles subject, on return to the United States, to duty on the value of the processing performed abroad as provided for in item 806.30, a certificate of registration (top portion of Customs Form 4455), shall be filed (in an original only), by the owner or exporter with the District Director of Customs at a time prior to the departure of the exporting conveyance which will permit an examination of the articles. A statement shall be included on the reverse side of Customs Form 4455 by the exporter or owner substantially as follows:

The articles described in this certificate were manufactured in the United States by ————(Name and address) or, if of foreign origin, were subjected to ————(show processes of manufacture, such as molding, casting, machining, etc.) in the United States by————(Name and address) The articles in their changed conditions will be returned for further processing by————(Name and address); or, if further processing of the articles in the United States will be performed by a person not presently known, the reasons for believing the articles will be returned for further processing are————

———— and the reason the person is not presently known is ————

(b) The applicant shall be notified by the district director of the place to which he shall deliver the articles for examination. All expense in connection with the delivery of the articles, cording, sealing, marking, and transfer to the exporting conveyance, shall be borne by the exporter. The articles shall be exported under Customs supervision, except those articles exported by mail which can be identified by manufacturer's mark or number. A photograph or other means of identification shall be furnished when required by the Customs officer.

(c) When the report of the Customs officer showing the examination of the articles and their lading on the exporting conveyance or their delivery for mailing has been endorsed on the Customs Form 4455 covering such articles, the form shall be given to the exporter for use in connection with the return of the articles. If the articles are being exported through the mails and the Customs Form 4455 (Certificate of Registration) has been completed in duplicate, the Customs officer shall enclose the duplicate copy of the form in the package being exported. The owner or exporter, in all other cases, may enclose a duplicate copy of the certificate with the articles being exported in any manner for processing. In order to facilitate the entry of an article, regardless of the mode of exportation, the foreign shipper may include a duplicate copy of the registration certificate, completed prior to exportation, in the returned package.

(d) When articles other than those exported by mail or parcel post are examined and registered at one port and exported for processing through another port, they shall be forwarded to

the port of exportation under a transportation and exportation entry.

(e) There shall be filed in connection with an entry covering articles entered under the provisions of item 806.30, a declaration by the person who performed the processing abroad in substantially the following form:

_____
(Place and date)

I, _____, declare that the articles herein specified are the articles which, in the condition in which they were exported from the United States, were received by me (us) on _____, 19__, from _____(Name and address of owner or exporter in the United States); that they were received by me (us) for the sole purpose of being processed; that only the processing described below was effected by me (us); that the full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of such processing and the value of the articles after processing are correctly stated below; and that no substitution whatever has been made to replace any of the articles originally received by me (us) from the owner or exporter thereof mentioned above.

Marks and numbers	Description of articles and of processing	Full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of processing*	Total value of article after processing

*See Headnote 2, Part 1B, Schedule 8, Tariff Schedules of the United States

(f) There shall be filed in connection with the entry the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) and a declaration made by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent having knowledge of the facts that the articles entered in their processed condition are the same articles covered by the Certificate of Registration. This declaration shall also show that the full cost or (when no charge is made) fair market value of the processing is correctly stated in the entry. There shall be included a concise statement as to the nature of the processing performed outside the United States immediately prior to the current importation and to the processing to be performed thereafter in the United States, showing the name and address of the processor who will do the subsequent processing. When all of the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) is not entered at one time or at one port of entry, in the case of importations not exceeding $250 in value, the district director at the port where any portion of the merchandise is entered shall note the quantity entered on the registration certificate and return the certificate to the submitter thereof for use in connection with any further importation covered by such certificate.

(g) When all the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) is not entered at one time or at one port of entry, in the case of importations valued in excess of $250, there shall be filed with the entry at the time of entry the certification of the owner, importer, consignee, or agent having knowledge of the facts, that the articles entered in their processed condition are a portion of the articles covered by such certificate of registration. This certificate shall be filed in lieu of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455, in the following form:

I hereby certify that the merchandise covered by entry No. ——— dated ———, is a portion of the merchandise exported, under Customs Form 4455———(Certificate of registration No.) dated ———, to ———(Name of foreign consignee), for the purpose and with the intent of processing the metal articles in the foreign country and the further processing of the metal articles upon subsequent importation into the United States.

I further certify that original Customs Form 4455 has been charged with the quan-

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titles herein, identified with the entry and port, and will be maintained at

_____

(Firm and address)

for a period of 5 years from the date of the related entry of the merchandise covered by such Certificate of Registration, for verification by appropriate Customs officers.

(h) The Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) referred to in paragraph (g) of this section shall be retained by the firm therein referred to for a period of 5 years from the date of the related entry of the merchandise covered by the Certificate of Registration for verification by appropriate Customs officers. Each quantity entered shall be accounted for in such a manner as to identify the specific entry (entry number), and port of entry with the total quantity of the exported articles on the reverse side of the Certificate of Registration (Customs Form 4455) until the total quantity has been entered.

(i) If the district director concerned is satisfied, because of the nature of the articles or production of other evidence, that the articles are imported in circumstances meeting the requirements of item 806.30 and related headnotes, he may waive the declaration provided for in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section.

(j) In the event there has been compliance with the registration requirements (Customs Form 4455) set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and such form (Customs Form 4455) is not available at the time of entry, the district director may waive the production of Customs Form 4455 provided the merchandise is entered at one time at one port of entry, and he is satisfied that the returned merchandise meets the requirements of item 806.30, Tariff Schedules of the United States, and the related headnotes.

(k) In any case where an imported article was exported for processing without compliance with the registration requirements of this section, the district director may waive the Customs Form 4455 if he is satisfied that the returned merchandise is entitled to entry under item 806.30, and that the failure to comply with the registration requirements was due to inadvertence, mistake, or inexperience, and not to negligence or bad faith. The district director may also, in his discretion, waive the registration requirements of this section, prior to exportation of the articles, upon application in writing by an exporter-importer located within his district when it is indicated that the duty on the merchandise would be less than $25 if not within the purview of item 806.30, and it is indicated that the shipment on its return to the United States will be covered by a mial or other informal entry. Customs Form 4455, appropriately modified, may be used by the district director in issuing the waiver.

(l) The district director shall require at the time of entry a deposit of estimated duties based upon the full cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the processing. The cost or fair market value, as the case may be, of the processing outside the United States which is set forth in the invoice and entry papers as the basis for the assessment of duty under item 806.30, shall be limited to the cost or value of the processing actually performed abroad (including all domestic and foreign articles used in the processing, but does not include the exported United States metal article) and shall not include any of the expenses incurred in this country, whether by way of engineering costs, preparation of plans or specifications, and the furnishing of tools or equipment for doing the processing abroad, or otherwise.

(R.S. 251, as amended, 77A Stat. 14, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (Gen. Hdnte. 11), 1624)

[T.D. 72-119, 37 FR 8870, May 2, 1972, as amended by T.D. 73-136, 38 FR 13481, May 22, 1973; T.D. 79-159, 44 FR 31967, June 4, 1979]

§ 10.10 Newsreel films.

Where free entry is claimed for newsreel films under the provisions of item 724.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States,* there shall be furnished in connection with the entry a statement of the cameraman, shipper, or other person having knowledge of

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*"Newsreels, not developed, of current events abroad * * *." (Item 724.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

the facts, identifying the films with the invoice and stating that the basic films have to the best of his knowledge and belief been exposed abroad and that they are shipped for use as newsreel of current events abroad. The invoice shall state the footage and title of each subject.

Articles Assembled Abroad With United States Components

§ 10.11 General.

(a) Section 10.12 through 10.23 set forth definitions and interpretative regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Customs pertaining to the construction of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) and related provisions of law. These provisions concern claims for the exemption from duty provided by item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), for American-made fabricated components which are returned to the United States as parts of articles assembled abroad. The examples included in these sections described specific situations in which the exemption may or may not be applicable. The definitions and regulations that follow are promulgated to inform the public of the constructions and interpretations that the United States Customs Service shall give to relevant statutory terms and to assure the impartial and uniform assessment of duties upon merchandise claimed to be partially exempt from duty under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), at the various ports of entry. Nothing in these regulations purports or is intended to restrict the legal right of importers or others to a judicial review of the matters contained therein.

(b) Section 10.24 sets forth the documentary requirements applicable to the entry of assembled articles claimed to be subject to the exemption provided under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). Allowance of an importer's claim is dependent upon meeting the statutory requirements for the exemption under item 807.00 and his complying with the documentary requirements set forth in § 10.24.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43021, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.12 Definitions.

As used in §§ 10.11 through 10.23, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

(a) *American-made.* The term "American-made" is used to refer to a product of the United States as defined in paragraph (e) of this section.

(b) *Assembly.* "Assembly" means the fitting or joining together of fabricated components.

(c) *Exemption.* "Exemption" means the deduction of the cost or value of products of the United States which were assembled abroad in accordance with the requirements of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), from the full value of the assembled article.

(d) *Fabricated component.* "Fabricated component" means a manufactured article ready for assembly in the condition as exported except for operations incidental to the assembly.

(e) *Product of the United States.* A "product of the United States" is an article manufactured within the Customs territory of the United States and may consist wholly of United States componnents or materials, of United States and foreign components or materials, or wholly of foreign components or materials. If the article consists wholly or partially of foreign components or materials, the manufacturing process must be such that the foreign components or materials have been substantially transformed into a new and different article, or have been merged into a new and different article.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43021, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.13 Statutory provision: Item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

Item 807.000, Tarriff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), provides that articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated components, the product of the United States, which (a) were exported in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, (b) have not lost their physical identity in such articles by change in form, shape, or otherwise, and (c) have not been ad-

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vanced in value or improved in condition abroad except by being assembled and except by operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting, are subject to a duty upon the full value of the imported article, less the cost or, if no charge is made, the value of such products of the United States. The rate of duty which is assessed upon the dutiable portion of the imported article is that which is applicable to the imported article as a whole under the appropriate provision of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) for such article. If that provision requires a specific or compound rate of duty, the total duties assessed on the imported article are reduced in such proportion as the cost or value of the returned United States components which qualify for the exemption bears to the full value of the assembled article.

Example 1. A transistor radio is assembled abroad from foreign-made components and American-made transistors. Upon importation, the transistor radio is subject to the ad valorem rate of duty applicable to transistor radios upon the value of the radio less the cost or value of the American-made transistors assembled therein.

Example 2. A solid-state watch movement is assembled abroad from foreign-made components and an American-made integrated circuit. If the movement in question is subject to the specific rate of duty of 75 cents if the value of the assembled movement is $30, and if the value of the American-made integrated circuit is $10, then the value of the integrated circuit represents one third of the total value of the assembled article and the duty on the assembled article will be reduced by one third ($.25). Therefore, the duty on the assembled movement is 50 cents.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43021, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.11 Fabricated components subject to the exemption.

(a) *Fabricated components, the product of the United States.* Except as provided in § 10.15, the exemption provided under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), applies to fabricated components, the product of the United States. The components must be in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication at the time of their exportation from the United States to qualify for the exemption. Components will not lose their entitlement to the exemption by being subjected to operations incidental to the assembly either before, during, or after their assembly with other components. Materials undefined in final dimensions and shapes, which are cut into specific shapes or patterns abroad are not considered fabricated components.

Example 1. Articles identifiable in their exported condition as components or parts of the article into which they will be assembled, such as transistors, diodes, integrated circuits, machinery parts, or precut parts of wearing apparel, are regarded as fabricated components.

Example 2. Prestamped metal lead frames for semiconductor devices exported in multiple unit strips in which the individual frame units are connected to each other, or integrated circuit wafers containing individual integrated circuit dice which have been scribed or scored in the United States, are regarded as fabricated components. The separation of the individual frames by cutting, or the segmentation of the wafer into individual dice by flexing and breaking along scribed or scored lines, is regarded as an operation incidental to the assembly process.

Example 3. Wires of various type, electrical conductors, metal foils, insulating tapes, ribbons, findings used in dressmaking, and similar products, which are in a finished state when exported from the United States, and are ready for use in the assembly of the imported article, are regarded as fabricated components if they are only cut to length or subjected to operations incidental to the assembly process while abroad.

Example 4. Uncut textile fabrics exported in bolts from which wearing apparel components will be cut according to a pattern are not regarded as fabricated components. Similarly, other materials, such as lumber, leather, sheet metal, plastic sheeting, exported in basic shapes and forms to be fabricated into components for assembly, are not eligible for treatment as fabricated components.

(b) *Substantial transformation of foreign-made articles or materials.* Foreign-made articles or materials may become products of the United States if they undergo a process of manufacture in the United States which results in their substantial transformation. Substantial transformation occurs when, as a result of manufacturing processes, a new and different article emerges, having a distinctive name, character, or use, which

is different from that originally possessed by the article or material before being subject to the manufacturing process. The mere finishing or modification of a partially or nearly complete foreign product in the United States will not result in the substantial transformation of such product and it remains the product of a foreign country.

Example 1. A cast metal housing for a valve is made in the United States from imported copper ingots, the product of a foreign country. The housing is a product of the United States because the manufacturing operations performed in the United States to produce the housing resulted in a substantial transformation of the foreign copper ingots.

Example 2. An integrated circuit device is assembled in a foreign country and imported into the United States where its leads are formed by bending them to a specified angle. It is then tested and marked. The imported article does not become a product of the United States because the operations performed in the United States do not result in a substantial transformation of the foreign integrated circuit device.

Example 3. A circuit board assembly for a computer is assembled in the United States by soldering American-made and foreign-made components onto an American made printed circuit board. The finished circuit board assembly has a distinct electronic function and is ready for incorporation into the computer. The foreign made components have undergone a substantial transformation by becoming permanent parts of the circuit board assembly. The circuit board assembly, including all of its parts is regarded as a fabricated component, the product of the United States, for purposes of Item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43022, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.15 Fabricated components not subject to the exemption.

Fabricated components which are not products of the United States are excluded from the exemption. In addition, the exemption is not applicable to any component exported from the Customs territory of the United States:

(a) From continuous Customs custody with remission, abatement, or refund of duty;

(b) With benefit of drawback;

(c) To comply with any law of the United States or regulation of any Federal agency requiring exportation; or

(d) After manufacture or production in the United States under Item 864.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

Example Partially completed components of an electric motor are imported in several separate shipments and are entered under a temporary importation bond to be manufactured into finished motors under the provisions of Item 864.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). The components are completed and assembled into finished electric motors. The finished motors are exported and are assembled abroad into electric fans which are subsequently imported into the United States. Irrespective of the fact that the assembly of the motors might involve such a substantial change that the motor could be considered a product of the United States, no exemption may be given for the value of the electric motors, since they were exported after manufacture or production in the United States under the provision of Item 864.05, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43023, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.16 Assembly abroad

(a) *Assembly operations.* The assembly operations performed abroad may consist of any method used to join or fit together solid components, such as welding, soldering, riveting, force fitting, gluing, laminating, sewing, or the use of fasteners, and may be preceded, accompanied, or followed by operations incidental to the assembly as illustrated in paragraph (b) of this section. The mixing or combining of liquids, gases, chemicals, food ingredients, and amorphous solids with each other or with solid components is not regarded as an assembly.

Example 1. A television yoke is assembled abroad from American made magnet wire. In the foreign assembly plant the wire is despooled and wound into a coil, the wire cut from the spool, and the coil united with other components, including a terminal panel and housing which are also American made. The completed article upon importation would be subject to the ad valorem rate of duty applicable to television parts upon the value of the yoke less the cost or value of the American made wire, terminal panel and housing, assembled therein. The winding and cutting of the wire are either assembly steps or steps incidental to assembly.

Example 2. An aluminum electrolytic capacitor is assembled abroad from American

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made aluminum foil, paper, tape, and Mylar film. In the foreign assembly plant the aluminum foil is trimmed to the desired width, cut to the desired length, interleaved with paper, which may or may not be cut to length or despooled from a continuous length, and rolled into a cylinder wherein the foil and paper are cut and a section of sealing tape fastened to the surface to prevent these components from unwinding. Wire or other electric connectors are bonded at appropriate intervals to the aluminum foil of the cylinder which is then inserted into a metal can, and the ends closed with a protective washer. As imported, the capacitor is subject to the ad valorem rate of duty applicable to capacitors upon the value less the cost or value of the American-made foil, paper, tape, and Mylar film. The operations performed on these components are all either assembly steps or steps incidental to assembly.

Example 3. The manufacture abroad of cloth on a loom using thread or yarn exported from the United States on spools, cops, or pirns is not considered an assembly but a weaving operation, and the thread or yarn does not qualify for the exemption. However, American-made thread used to sew buttons or garment components is qualified for the exemption because it is used in an operation involving the assembly of solid components.

(b) *Operations incidental to the assembly process.* Operations incidental to the assembly process whether performed before, during, or after assembly, do not constitute further fabrication, and shall not preclude the application of the exemption. The following are examples of operations which are incidental to the assembly process:

(1) Cleaning;

(2) Removal of rust, grease, paint, or other preservative coating;

(3) Application of preservative paint or coating, including preservative metallic coating, lubricants, or protective encapsulation;

(4) Trimming, filing, or cutting off of small amounts of excess materials;

(5) Adjustments in the shape or form of a component to the extent required by the assembly being performed abroad;

(6) Cutting to length of wire, thread, tape, foil, and similar products exported in continuous length; separation by cutting of finished components, such as prestamped integrated circuit lead frames exported in multiple unit strips; and

(7) Final calibration, testing, marking, sorting, pressing, and folding of assembled articles.

(c) *Operations not incidental to the assembly process.* Any significant process, operation, or treatment other than assembly whose primary purpose is the fabrication, completion, physical or chemical improvement of a component, or which is not related to the assembly process, whether or not it effects a substantial transformation of the article, shall not be regarded as incidental to the assembly and shall preclude the application of the exemption to such article. The following are examples of operations not considered incidental to the assembly as provided under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202):

(1) Melting of exported ingots and pouring of the metal into molds to produce cast metal parts;

(2) Cutting of garment parts according to pattern from exported material;

(3) Painting primarily intended to enhance the appearance of an article or to impart distinctive features or characteristics;

(4) Chemical treatment of components or assembled articles to impart new characteristics, such as shower-proofing, permapressing, sanforizing, dying or bleaching of textiles;

(5) Machining, polishing, burnishing, peening, plating (other than plating incidental to the assembly), embossing, pressing, stamping, extruding, drawing, annealing, tempering, case hardening, and any other operation, treatment or process which imparts significant new characteristics or qualities to the article affected.

(d) *Joining of American-made and foreign-made components.* An assembly operation may involve the use of American-made components and foreign-made components. The various requirements for establishing entitlement to the exemption apply only to the American-made components of the assembly.

Example. Diodes are assembled abroad from American-made components. The process includes the encapsulation of the assembled components in a plastic shell. The plastic used for the encapsulation is in the form of a pellet, and is of foreign origin. After the prefabricated diode components are assembled, the assembled unit is placed

in a transfer molding machine, where, by use of the pellet, molten epoxy is caused to flow around the perimeters of the assembled components, forming upon solidification a plastic body for the diode. Upon importation, exemption may be granted for the value of the American-made components, but not for the value of the plastic pellet. If the plastic pellet used for encapsulation was of United States origin, its value would still be a part of the dutiable value of the diode, because the plastic pellet is not a fabricated component of a type designed to be fitted together by assembly, but merely a premeasured quantity of material which was applied to the assembled unit by a process not constituting an assembly.

(e) *Subassembly.* An assembly operation may involve the joining or fitting of American-made components into a part or subassembly of an article, followed by the installation of the part or subassembly into the complete article.

Example. Rolls of foil and rolls of paper are exported and cut to specific length abroad and interleaved and rolled to form the electrodes and dielectric of a capacitor. Following this procedure, the rolls are assembled with cans and other parts to form a complete capacitor. The foil and paper are entitled to the exemption.

(f) *Packing.* The packing abroad of merchandise into containers does not in itself qualify either the containers or their contents for the exemption. However, assembled articles which otherwise qualify for the exemption and which are packaged abroad following their assembly will not be disqualified from the exemption by reason of their having been so packaged, whether for retail sale or for bulk shipment. The tariff status of the packing materials or containers will be determined in accordance with General Headnote 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43023, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.17 Valuation of exempted components.

The value of fabricated components to be subtracted from the full value of the assembled article is the cost of the components when last purchased, f.o.b. United States port of exportation or point of border crossing as set out in the invoice and entry papers, or, if no purchase was made, the value of the components at the time of the shipment for exportation, f.o.b. United States port of exportation or point of border crossing, as set out in the invoice and entry papers. However, if the appraising officer concludes that the cost or value of the fabricated components so ascertained does not represent a reasonable cost or value, then the value of the components shall be determined in accordance with section 402 or section 402a, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a, 1402).

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43024, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.18 Valuation of assembled articles.

(a) *Statutory basis used in valuation.* As in the case of the appraisement of any other imported merchandise (see subpart C of Part 152 of this chapter), the full value of assembled articles imported under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), is determined in accordance with the appropriate statutory basis.

(b) *Use of constructed value or cost of production as basis for valuation.* A preponderance of the merchandise entitled to the item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), exemption, is appraised on the basis of constructed value or cost of production.

(1) *Constructed value.* Constructed value is the statutory basis of appraisement authorized by section 402(d), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1401a(d)), and is applicable to imported articles which are not on a list compiled by the Department of the Treasury, known as the "final list" (T.D. 54521).

(2) *Cost of production.* Cost of production is the statutory basis of appraisement authorized by section 402a(f), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1402(f)), and is applicable to imported articles which are on the "final list" (T.D. 54521).

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43024, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.19 Elements involved in determining constructed value or cost of production.

Both constructed value and cost of production of assembled articles are

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determined from the following cost data:

(a) *Cost of materials.* The cost of materials to be reported in connection with a claim for an item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), exemption, where constructed value or cost of production is the basis of appraisement includes, but is not limited to:

(1) The cost or value of all American-made components and other American-made materials f.o.b. the United States port of exportation or point of border crossing. If these items were purchased, there should be included, in addition to the purchase price, all costs incurred up to the time of the items' arrival at the port of exportation, such as packing, freight, insurance, warehousing, sorting, and repacking. If the items were not purchased, the estimated market value f.o.b. port of exportation or point of border crossing shall be used, based on the normal selling price to independent purchasers or other available market information. If market value information is not available, the value of the items shall be the sum of all costs incurred in producing the items, including general expenses, an amount for profit, and all costs incurred from the time the items are completed to the time they arrive at the port of exportation or point of border crossing.

(2) Freight, insurance, lading and unlading, and other costs incurred in transporting the American-made components and materials from the port of exportation or point of border crossing to the assembler's plant;

(3) The cost or value of all other components and materials added in the country of assembly as well as the costs incurred in transporting these components and materials to the assembler's plant, including packing, freight, insurance, and lading and unlading;

(4) The value of waste or spoilage, including scrap, such as trimmings, cuttings, and turnings from a lathe, and United States components delivered to the assembler and found to be unusable. The value of waste or spoilage shall be determined from the actual cost of the materials less the market value of recovered scrap or rejected components. Where the assembler returns rejected components to its supplier and receives credit for the rejected components so returned, the credit received by the assembler may be applied as an offset against the assembler's cost of materials; and

(5) Taxes on materials assessed by the country of assembly, but remitted or refunded upon exportation of the finished articles from the country of assembly, such as sales taxes and value added taxes. Such taxes are included under the cost of materials when cost of production is the basis of valuation, but are excluded when constructed value is the basis of valuation.

(b) *Cost of fabrication.* The cost of fabrication of an assembled article includes, but is not limited to:

(1) All actual labor costs involved in the assembly operations, including fringe benefits such as paid holidays, vacations, social security, school taxes, seventh-day pay, on-the-job training, housing allowance, and idle time. Deviation from normal production efficiency to adjust for actual production should be reflected, if necessary, to insure that the total actual labor costs incurred in the assembly are shown in the cost data sheets. For instance, if the efficiency of the production workers does not meet projected expectations, with a consequent increase in unit labor costs, the increased costs should be reflected in the cost data furnished Customs. The costs of engineering, supervisory functions, quality control, and similar personnel expenses shall be included;

(2) Cost of dies, molds, tooling, special machinery, and similar equipment costs which are allocable to the particular merchandise under consideration (as opposed to general costs for plant equipment or machinery, which are included under general expenses);

(3) Costs of research, development, design, engineering, and blueprints, except where they are directly allocable to American-made components. Where they are directly allocable to American-made components they are to be included in the value of those components, and are not to be included in the cost of fabrication.

(4) Costs of inspecting and testing by the assembler; and

(5) Costs of subcontract work, including the general expenses and profit involved in such work, when a foreign assembler has a portion of the assembly work accomplished by a subcontractor. These costs are considered to be part of the cost of fabrication to the foreign assembler.

(c) *General expenses.* General expenses, which are all of the assembler's expenses other than the cost of components, materials, fabrication, and packaging, include, but are not limited to:

(1) Building rent or depreciation;

(2) Costs for utilities, including heat, light, power, and water;

(3) Telephone, telegraph, and cable costs;

(4) Depreciation of machinery and equipment other than dies, molds, tooling, special machinery, and similar equipment allocable to the particular merchandise under consideration;

(5) Expenses for maintenance, repairs, and renewals;

(6) Fire and liability insurance costs;

(7) Taxes on buildings;

(8) Factory storage costs;

(9) Expenses for office and factory supplies;

(10) Administration salaries and expenses (executives', managers', and office workers' salaries), and salesmen's salaries, commissions, and expenses;

(11) Travel expenses;

(12) Advertising expenses;

(13) Licensing fees paid to a foreign government;

(14) Legal expenses;

(15) Nonrefundable expenses relating to the importation of articles into a foreign country, such as foreign brokerage fees;

(16) Auditing expenses of the foreign assembly operation;

(17) Start up costs (other than on-the-job training costs). These include legal fees for the consultant or entrepreneur, a fee for setting up the assembler corporation, costs for construction of buildings and installation of manufacturing machinery, engineering fees and material costs to acquire electricity or other power for the plant, fees for the issuance of any permits required, the cost of a bond given to show good faith, charges for telephone service, roads and rail spur charges for securing a labor force as well as for their pre-training, costs of trusts established to satisfy foreign ownership, the cost of a plant bond to insure exportation of all materials imported into a foreign country for assembly and to insure return of all imported machinery, and expenses of relocating plant management and production supervisors and their families. Start up costs may be amortized over the period of time for which such expenditures are ordinarily amortized by assemblers of the same general class or kind of merchandise in the country of exportation, in keeping with generally accepted accounting practices; and

(18) All other general administrative and overhead expenses including janitorial services, security services, and the services of a foreign warehouse officer.

(d) *Profit.* The assembler's actual profit or loss and the basis upon which it was calculated must be reported. Appraisement by Customs shall be based on the amount of profit which is found to be usual or ordinary in the trade, subject to limitations and requirements more particularly described in the applicable statutory provisions.

(e) *Packing expenses.* All costs of packing or otherwise preparing assembled articles for shipment to the United States must be reported. These costs include, but are not limited to, the cost of containers, the cost of packing materials such as excelsior, straw, and string, the cost of spraying and fumigating packing materials, and the cost of labor for packing. Packing materials of United States origin may be separately exempt from duty under the exemption provided in item 800.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), for American goods returned without advancement in value or improvement in condition while abroad.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43024, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.20 Cost data required if other statutory basis applicable.

Where it is determined that appraisement is to be made on a value base other than constructed value or cost of production, the importer shall be

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required to submit cost data of a different nature than required in this part.

Example. If United States value is determined to be the proper basis of valuation, the importer may be required to furnish information on his resale price at the wholesale level in the United States, his general expenses and profit on the resale, and other data which is needed to determine United States value, rather than the cost data required to establish constructed value or cost of production.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975; 40 FR 45163, Oct. 1, 1975]

§ 10.21 Updating cost data and other information.

When a claim for the exemption is predicated on estimated cost data furnished either in advance of or at the time of entry, this fact should be clearly stated in writing at the time of entry, and suspension of liquidation may be requested by the importer or his agent pending the furnishing of actual cost data. Actual cost data must be submitted as soon as accounting procedures permit. To insure that information used for Customs purposes is reasonably current, the importer shall ordinarily be required to furnish updated cost and assembly data at least every six months, regardless of whether he considers that significant changes have occurred. The 6-month period for the submission of updated cost or other data may be extended by the district director if such extension is appropriate for the type of merchandise involved, or because of the accounting period normally used in the trade, or because of other relevant circumstances.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.22 Marking.

Assembled articles entitled to the exemption are considered products of the country of assembly for the purposes of the country of origin marking requirements of section 304, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304). If an imported assembled article is made entirely of American-made materials, the United States origin of the material may be disclosed by using a legend such as "Assembled in ——— from material of U.S. origin," or a similar phrase.

(Sec. 304, 46 Stat. 687, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1304))

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.23 Standards, quotas, and visas.

All requirements and restrictions applicable to imported merchandise, such as labeling, radiation standards, flame-retarding properties, quotas, and visas, apply to assembled articles eligible for the exemption in the same manner as they would apply to all other imported merchandise.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975]

§ 10.24 Documentation.

(a) *Documents required.* The following documents shall be filed in connection with the entry of assembled articles claimed to be subject to the exemption under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

(1) *Declaration by the assembler.* A declaration by the person who performed the assembly operations abroad shall be filed in substantially the following form:

I, ———, declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the ——— were assembled in whole or in part from fabricated components listed and described below, which are products of the United States.

Marks of identification, numbers	Description of component	Quantity	Unit value at time and place of export from United States[1]	Port and date of export from United States	Name and address of manufacturer

[1] In accordance with Headnote 3, part 1B, schedule 8, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202)

Description of the operations performed abroad on the exported components (in sufficient detail to enable Customs officers to determine whether the operations performed are within the purview of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202)) (attach supplemental sheet if more space is required):

Date Signature

Address Capacity

(2) *Endorsement by the importer.* An endorsement, in substantially the following form, shall be signed by the importer:

I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the (above), (attached) declaration, and any other information submitted herewith, or otherwise supplied or referred to, is correct in every respect and there has been compliance with all pertinent headnotes of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

Date Signature

Address Capacity

(b) *Revision of format.* In specific cases, the district director may revise the format of either of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section and may make such changes as conditions warrant, provided the data and information required to be supplied in these documents are presented. For example, if the components were furnished by the importer, the information on components may be supplied as part of the importer's endorsement, rather than as part of the assembler's declaration.

(c) *Reference to previously filed documents.* In lieu of filing duplicate lists of components and descriptions of assembly operations with each entry, the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section may refer to assembly descriptions and lists of components previously filed with and approved by the district director, or to records showing costs, names of manufacturers, and other necessary data on components, provided the importer has arranged with the district director to maintain such records and keep them available for examination by authorized Customs officers.

(d) *Waiver of specific details for each entry.* There are cases where large quantities of United States components are purchased from various sources or exported at various ports and dates on a continuing basis, so that it is impractical to identify the exact source, port and date of export for each particular component included in an entry of merchandise claimed to be subject to the exemption under item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202). In these cases, specific details such as the port and date of export and the name of the manufacturer of the United States components may be waived if the district director is satisfied that the importer and assembler have established reliable controls to insure that all components for which the exemption is claimed are in fact products of the United States. These controls shall include strict physical segregation of United States and foreign components, as well as records of United States components showing quantities, sources, costs, dates shipped abroad, and other necessary information. These records shall be maintained by the importer and assembler for 5 years from the date of the released entry in a manner so that they are readily available for audit, inspection, copying, reproduction or other official use by authorized Customs officers.

(e) *Waiver of documents.* When the district director is satisfied that unusual circumstances make the production of either or both of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section, or of any of the information set forth therein, impractical and is further satisfied that the requirements of item 807.00, Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), and related headnotes have been met, he may waive the production of such document(s) or information.

(f) *Unavailability of documents at time of entry.* If either or both of the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this section are not available at the time of entry, an appropriate bond for the production of the document(s) may be given pursuant to §§ 113.41-113.46 and 141.66 of this chapter.

(g) *Responsibility of correctness.* Subject to the civil and criminal sanctions provided by law for false or fraudulent entries, the importer has the ultimate responsibility for supply-

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ing all information needed by the Customs Service to process an entry, and for the completeness and truthfulness of such information. If certain information cannot be supplied by the assembler, it must be provided by the importer.

[T.D. 75-230, 40 FR 43025, Sept. 18, 1975, as amended by T.D. 79-159, 44 FR 31967, June 4, 1979]

FREE ENTRY—ARTICLES FOR THE USE OF FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL[1]

§ 10.30c [Reserved]

TEMPORARY IMPORTATIONS UNDER BOND

§ 10.31 Entry; bond.

(a)(1) Entry of articles brought into the United States temporarily and claimed to be exempt from duty under Schedule 8, Part 5C, Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS),[2] unless

[1] 30 FR 11318, Sept. 3, 1965.

[2] "1. (a) The articles described in the provisions of this subpart, when not imported for sale or for sale on approval, may be admitted into the United States without the payment of duty, under bond for their exportation within 1 year from the date of importation, which period, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be extended, upon application, for one or more further periods which, when added to the initial 1 year, shall not exceed a total of 3 years, except that (1) articles imported under item 864.75 shall be admitted under bond for their importation within 6 months from the date of importation and such 6-month period shall not be extended, and (2) in the case of professional equipment and tools of trade admitted into the United States under item 864.50 which have been seized (other than by seizure made at the suit of private persons), the requirement of reexportation shall be suspended for the duration of the seizure. For purposes of this headnote, an aircraft engine or propeller, or any part or accessory of either, imported under item 864.50, which is removed physically from the United States as part of an aircraft departing from the United States in international traffic shall be treated as exported.

"(b) For articles admitted into the United States under item 864.50, entry shall be made by the nonresident importing the articles or by an organization represented by the nonresident which is established under the laws of a foreign country or has its principal place of business in a foreign country.

"2. Merchandise may be admitted into the United States under item 864.05 only on conditions that—

"(a) such merchandise will not be processed into an article manufactured or produced in the United States if such article is—

(i) alcohol, distilled spirits, wine, beer, or any dilution or mixture of any or all of the foregoing;

(ii) a perfume or other commodity containing ethyl alcohol (whether or not such alcohol is denatured), or

(iii) a product of wheat; and

"(b) if any processing of such merchandise results in an article (other than an article described in (a) of this headnote) manufactured or produced in the United States—

(i) a complete accounting will be made to the Customs Service for all articles, wastes, and irrecoverable losses resulting from such processing, and

(ii) all articles and valuable wastes resulting from such processing will be exported or destroyed under customs supervision within the bonded period.

"3. Upon satisfactory proof that any article admitted under item 864.30 has been destroyed because of its use for any purpose provided for therein, the obligation under the bond to export such article shall be treated as satisfied.

"4. Collectors of customs may defer the exaction of a bond for not to exceed 90 days after the date of importation for vehicles and craft entered under item 864.35 to take part in races or other specific contests for other than money purses, but unless any such vehicle or craft is exported or the bond is given within the period of such deferment, such vehicle or craft shall be subject to forfeiture.

"5. Articles may be admitted under item 864.75 only on condition that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have found that the foreign country from which the articles were imported allows, or will allow, substantially reciprocal privileges in respect of similar imports to such country from the United States; and if the Secretary finds that a foreign country has discontinued, or will discontinue, the allowance of such privileges, the privileges of item 864.75 shall not apply thereafter in respect of imports from such foreign country.

"Item 864.05 Articles to be repaired, altered, or processed (including processes which result in articles manufactured or produced in the United States) * * *."

"Item 864.10 Models of women's wearing apparel imported by manufacturers for use solely as models in their own establishments * * *."

"Item 864.15 Articles imported by illustrators and photographers for use solely as

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models in their own establishments, in the illustrating of catalogues, pamphlets, or advertising matter * * *."

"Item 864.20 Samples solely for use in taking orders for merchandise * * *."

"Item 864.25 Articles solely for examination with a view to reproduction, or for such examination and reproduction (except photoengraved printing plates for examination and reproduction); and motion-picture advertising films * * *."

"Item 864.30 Articles intended solely for testing, experimental, or review purposes, including plans, specifications, drawings, blue-prints photographs, and similar articles for use in connection with experiments or for study * * *."

"Item 864.35 Automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, airplanes, airships, balloons, boats, racing shells, and similar vehicles and craft, and the usual equipment of the foregoing; all the foregoing which are brought temporarily into the United States by nonresidents for the purpose of taking part in races or other specific contests * * *."

"Item 864.40, Locomotives and other railroad equipment brought temporarily into the United States for use in clearing obstructions, fighting fires, or making emergency repairs on railroads within the United States, or for use in transportation otherwise than in international traffic when the Secretary of the Treasury finds that the temporary use of foreign railroad equipment is necessary to meet an emergency * * *."

"Item 864.45 Containers for compressed gases, filled or empty, and containers or other articles in use for covering or holding merchandise (including personal or household effects) during transportation and suitable for reuse for that purpose * * *."

"Item 864.50 Professional equipment, tools of trade, repair components for equipment or tools admitted under this item, and camping equipment; all the foregoing imported by or for nonresidents sojourning temporarily in the United States and for the use of such nonresidents * * *."

"Item 864.55 Articles of special design for temporary use exclusively in connection with the manufacture or production of articles for export * * *."

"Item 864.60 Animals and poultry brought into the United States for the purpose of breeding, exhibition, or competition for prizes, and the usual equipment therefor * * *."

"Item 864.65 Theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel brought into the United States by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions arriving from abroad for temporary use by them in such exhibitions * * *."

covered by an A.T.A. carnet as provided in Part 114 of this chapter, shall be made on Customs Form 3461 or 7533, supported by the documentation required by § 142.3 of this chapter. However, when § 10.36 or § 10.36a is applicable, or the aggregate value of the article is not over $250, the form prescribed for the informal entry of importations by mail, in baggage, or by other means, may be used. When entry is made on Customs Form 3461 or 7533, an entry summary, Customs Form 7501, shall be filed within days after time of entry, in accordance with Subpart B, Part 142 of this chapter.

(2) If Customs Form 7501 is filed at time of entry, it shall serve as both the entry and entry summary, and Customs Form 3461 or 7533 shall not be required. Customs Form 7501 shall be in original only, except for entries under item 864.05, TSUS, which require a duplicate copy for statistical purposes. When articles are entered under an A.T.A. carnet, the importation voucher of the carnet shall serve as the entry.

(3) In addition to the data usually shown on a regular consumption entry summary, each temporary importation bond entry summary shall include:

(i) The TSUS item number under which entry is claimed.

(ii) A statement of the use to be made of the articles in sufficient detail to enable the district director to determine whether they are entitled to entry as claimed, and

(iii) A declaration that the articles are not to be put to any other use and

"Item 864.70 Paintings, pastels, drawings, sketches, engravings, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought into the United States by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them for exhibition and in illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States * * *."

"Item 864.75 Automobiles, automobile chassis, automobile bodies, cutaway portions of any of the foregoing, and parts for any of the foregoing, finished, unfinished, or cutaway, when intended solely for show purposes * * *" (Schedule 8, part 5C, Tariff Schedules of the United States.)

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Appendix B

Statistical Tables

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Table 1.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS items 807.00 and 806.30, 1966-80

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total value			Dutiable value			Value of U.S. products		
	807.00	806.30	Total	807.00	806.30	Total	807.00	806.30	Total
1966	889.8	63.2	953.0	776.5	29.0	805.5	113.3	34.2	147.5
1967	931.6	103.5	1,035.1	785.0	52.2	837.2	146.6	51.3	197.9
1968	1,432.0	122.4	1,554.4	1,206.2	57.5	1,263.7	225.7	64.9	290.6
1969 1/	1,646.2	192.6	1,838.8	1,307.3	89.4	1,396.7	338.9	103.2	442.1
1970	2,004.2	204.0	2,208.2	1,570.5	101.3	1,671.8	433.7	102.6	536.3
1971	2,566.4	199.4	2,765.8	2,030.8	75.1	2,105.9	535.6	124.3	659.9
1972	3,090.5	318.3	3,408.8	2,410.1	130.3	2,540.4	680.4	187.9	868.3
1973	3,784.5	462.6	4,247.1	3,025.4	212.9	3,238.3	759.1	249.7	1,008.8
1974	4,828.1	543.7	5,371.8	3,818.6	240.4	4,059.0	1,009.5	303.3	1,312.8
1975 2/	4,707.8	454.6	5,162.4	3,703.9	192.6	3,896.5	1,003.9	262.0	1,265.9
1976 2/	5,247.5	474.0	5,721.5	3,976.2	199.2	4,175.4	1,271.3	274.8	1,546.1
1977	6,723.4	465.1	7,188.5	5,021.4	190.7	5,212.1	1,702.0	274.4	1,976.4
1978	9,337.1	398.1	9,735.2	6,988.9	154.8	7,143.7	2,348.3	243.2	2,591.5
1979	11,559.0	378.7	11,937.7	8,468.1	165.3	8,633.4	3,090.9	213.4	3,304.3
1980	13,762.2	237.0	13,999.2	10,178.2	79.3	10,257.5	3,584.0	157.7	3,741.7

1/ Data on 806.30 for 1969 are estimated; they were compiled from an analysis of entry documents supplied by the Department of Commerce and from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Imports under item 806.30 were slightly understated for 1975 and 1976 in earlier issues of this tabulation.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted. Minor adjustments to official statistics were made to correct cases of misreporting. Statistics previously reported for certain commodity groupings have been revised to reflect changes in assignment made by the Commission's commodity industry analysts.

In 1980, Census reported total 807.00/806.30 imports of $14,037.2 million and $464.2 million, respectively. However, the staff of the Commission made substantial revisions to these figures. Downward adjustments of $275.1 million were made to the Census 807.00 figure, and $227.2 million to the 806.30 value. These revisions, for the most part, were attributable to the exclusion of duty-free civil aircraft items. The civil aircraft items do reflect reimportation of American products, either further processed or assembled overseas. Since these data may be of interest, they are included in App. C, along with all other commodities involved in the adjustments made.

Note.--Data are summarized by country groupings in tables 2, 3, 4, and 5. Communist countries are those currently subject to col. 2 rates in the Tariff Schedules of the United States. "Developed" and "less developed" country categories are based on those used by the Bureau of the Census to report official trade statistics, except for Poland and Romania, which are reported by Census as Communist. Since these countries are not currently subject to col. 2 rates, they are classified here in accord with their GSP treatment, i.e., Poland is "developed" and Romania is "less developed."

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 2.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1977			1978		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	6,723.4	1,702.0	5,021.4	9,337.1	2,348.3	6,988.9
Total, developed countries	3,720.1	306.1	3,413.9	5,254.3	365.8	4,888.5
West Germany	1,522.9	41.8	1,481.1	2,065.4	34.7	2,030.7
Japan	937.9	36.0	901.9	1,418.9	46.1	1,372.8
Canada	589.4	141.7	447.8	806.0	181.3	624.7
France	168.7	32.4	136.2	179.5	39.6	140.0
United Kingdom	221.5	27.0	194.5	347.1	35.9	311.2
Sweden	164.4	10.5	153.9	243.7	6.4	237.3
Ireland	36.0	7.4	28.6	55.3	9.2	46.1
Netherlands	23.7	2.7	21.0	38.6	3.4	35.2
Denmark	25.8	2.2	23.6	34.4	2.3	32.0
Italy	7.7	.8	6.9	28.2	2.4	25.8
Switzerland	3.7	.7	3.0	8.5	1.0	7.5
Belgium	5.1	1.0	4.1	12.7	1.7	11.1
Austria	5.0	.7	4.3	3.6	.5	3.1
Australia	3.5	.7	2.7	2.4	.3	2.0
Poland	3.2	.3	2.9	6.5	.5	6.0
Norway	.9	.1	.8	2.1	.2	1.9
Other	.7	.1	.6	1.1	.1	1.0
Total, less developed countries	3,002.7	1,395.8	1,606.8	4,081.3	1,982.3	2,099.0
*Mexico	1,106.9	596.4	510.5	1,489.9	791.1	698.8
*Malaysia	204.1	110.1	94.0	397.9	247.6	150.3
*Singapore	279.1	112.5	166.6	369.2	183.4	185.8
*Taiwan	408.2	101.8	306.4	489.8	104.8	385.0
*Hong Kong	247.8	87.0	160.8	282.7	101.0	181.7
*Republic of Korea	246.2	143.2	102.9	274.6	156.9	117.7
*Philippines	54.0	25.7	28.4	155.8	88.7	67.1
*Brazil	119.3	16.3	103.0	140.8	18.1	122.7
+*Haiti	84.2	61.2	23.0	104.9	76.1	28.7

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 2.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1977			1978		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Total, less developed countries--continued						
*El Salvador	74.2	39.8	34.5	97.0	52.7	44.4
*Dominican Republic	45.6	31.6	14.0	64.2	43.5	20.7
*Thailand	12.5	6.5	6.0	52.3	32.0	20.3
*Barbados	16.0	9.9	6.0	26.1	15.7	10.4
*Costa Rica	26.2	17.0	9.2	33.5	21.2	12.3
Indonesia	17.5	3.9	13.6	17.6	6.7	10.9
*Colombia	14.6	9.0	5.5	21.5	13.3	8.2
*Jamaica	8.7	4.7	3.9	9.0	4.5	4.5
*Nicaragua	6.3	4.4	1.9	10.5	7.0	3.5
*Belize 1/	7.7	5.2	2.5	7.7	5.3	2.4
*Honduras	2.6	1.7	.9	3.9	2.7	1.3
*Israel	2.0	.6	1.4	7.8	.8	7.1
*India	.7	.2	.4	1.8	.9	.9
Leeward and Windward Islands	3.1	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.5	.8
*Mauritius	1.7	.6	1.0	2.5	1.3	1.2
Spain	.2	3/	.2	2.5	.5	2.0
*Guyana	1.8	1.0	.7	2.1	1.2	1.0
*Yugoslavia	1.7	1.1	.5	1.4	.8	.6
*Trinidad	1.4	1.0	.4	1.5	1.0	.5
French West Indies	.4	.3	.1	1.0	.7	.2
Other	8.0	1.7	6.3	9.4	1.3	8.0
Total, Communist countries 2/	.4	3/	.3	1.6	.1	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 2.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	11,559.0	3,090.9	8,468.1	13,762.2	3,584.0	10,178.2
Total, developed countries	6,366.6	528.1	5,838.5	7,530.3	491.7	7,038.6
West Germany	1,931.4	25.0	1,906.3	2,166.8	34.9	2,131.9
Japan	1,895.0	31.8	1,863.2	3,280.9	43.9	3,237.0
Canada	1,256.4	323.9	932.5	1,162.2	345.2	817.0
France	385.3	82.2	303.1	150.8	15.2	135.6
United Kingdom	355.6	32.9	322.7	217.2	16.6	200.5
Sweden	338.4	8.5	329.9	333.6	8.0	325.6
Ireland	60.4	11.0	49.4	46.6	9.5	37.1
Netherlands	53.1	4.2	49.0	58.8	8.0	50.8
Denmark	35.3	2.7	32.6	37.7	2.7	35.1
Italy	26.5	1.6	24.9	37.7	2.7	35.0
Switzerland	10.6	1.2	9.4	11.6	1.0	10.5
Belgium	10.1	.7	9.4	15.5	1.7	13.8
Austria	2.6	.8	1.9	5.8	.8	5.0
Australia	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	.8	.8
Poland	1.8	.2	1.6	.7	.1	.6
Norway	1.0	.2	.8	1.3	.2	1.0
Other	.8	.1	.7	1.5	.2	1.3
Total, less developed countries	5,189.9	2,562.1	2,627.6	6,229.8	3,091.9	3,138.0
*Mexico	2,001.7	1,005.1	996.6	2,276.3	1,141.4	1,134.8
*Malaysia	603.5	369.9	233.6	795.3	465.2	330.1
*Singapore	547.0	278.0	269.0	760.4	402.2	358.2
*Taiwan	395.9	88.6	307.3	473.7	107.1	366.6
*Hong Kong	326.6	102.8	223.7	407.8	113.7	294.2
*Republic of Korea	322.3	173.6	148.7	311.2	166.5	144.6
*Philippines	264.2	159.3	104.9	409.9	251.2	158.7
*Brazil	138.0	15.2	122.8	110.8	15.5	95.2
+*Haiti	133.7	94.5	39.2	153.8	105.3	48.5

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 2.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Total, less developed countries--Continued						
*El Salvador	117.8	67.6	50.2	88.9	51.4	37.5
*Dominican Republic	87.7	59.6	28.0	97.5	66.1	31.5
*Thailand	47.6	34.9	12.6	82.4	67.3	15.2
*Barbados	38.2	21.0	17.1	47.5	23.9	23.5
*Costa Rica	37.0	23.9	13.1	45.2	29.9	15.3
Indonesia	32.1	13.8	18.4	49.6	18.5	31.1
*Colombia	25.2	15.5	9.6	19.9	12.1	7.8
*Jamaica	10.5	5.3	5.2	13.8	6.7	7.2
*Nicaragua	10.4	6.7	3.7	15.0	10.1	5.0
*Belize 1/	7.9	5.7	2.2	11.0	7.2	3.7
*Honduras	7.4	5.1	2.3	13.9	9.8	4.1
*Israel	6.2	.7	5.5	3.7	.4	3.2
*India	5.7	3.7	2.0	8.9	5.6	3.3
Leeward and Windward Islands	5.0	2.9	2.2	8.6	2.6	6.1
*Mauritius	4.2	2.4	1.9	5.9	3.3	2.6
Spain	3.5	.5	3.0	2.5	.2	2.3
*Guyana	2.1	1.2	.9	3.3	1.9	1.5
*Yugoslavia	1.8	.8	1.0	1.5	.7	.9
*Trinidad	1.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.7	.4
French West Indies	1.0	.7	.3	2.9	2.1	.8
Other	4.0	2.0	2.0	7.4	3.5	3.8
Total, Communist countries 2/	2.4	.7	1.6	2.1	.5	1.6

*Designated beneficiary countries for GSP treatment. Some beneficiaries are also included in the "other" categories. Although Australia and New Zealand are not designated beneficiary countries, their associated island territories are designated beneficiary countries.

+Designated least developed developing country beginning in 1980.

1/ Formerly British Honduras.

2/ Communist countries include China Vietnam, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Laos, Hungary, and East Germany.

3/ Less than $50,000.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Minor adjustments to official statistics were made to correct for cases of misreporting. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 3.--Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80

(In percent)

Source	1977			1978		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total, developed countries	55.3	18.0	68.0	56.3	15.6	70.0
West Germany	22.7	2.5	29.5	22.1	1.5	29.1
Japan	13.9	2.1	18.0	15.2	2.0	19.6
Canada	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.6	7.7	8.9
France	2.5	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.0
United Kingdom	3.3	1.6	3.9	3.7	1.5	4.5
Sweden	2.4	.6	3.1	2.6	.3	3.4
Ireland	.5	.4	.6	.6	.4	.7
Netherlands	.4	.1	.4	.4	.1	.5
Denmark	.4	.1	.5	.4	.1	.5
Italy	.1	1/	.1	.3	.1	.4
Switzerland	.1	1/	.1	.1	1/	.1
Belgium	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
Austria	.1	1/	.1	1/	1/	1/
Australia	.1	1/	.1	1/	1/	1/
Poland	1/	1/	.1	.1	1/	.1
Norway	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Other	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	44.6	82.0	31.9	43.7	84.4	30.0
*Mexico	16.5	35.0	10.2	16.0	33.7	10.0
*Malaysia	3.0	6.5	1.9	4.3	10.5	2.2
*Singapore	4.2	6.6	3.3	4.0	7.8	2.7
*Taiwan	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.2	4.5	5.5
*Hong Kong	3.7	5.1	3.2	3.0	4.3	2.6
*Republic of Korea	3.7	8.4	2.0	3.0	6.7	1.7
*Philippines	.8	1.5	.6	1.7	3.8	1.0
*Brazil	1.8	1.0	2.1	1.5	.8	1.8
+*Haiti	1.3	3.6	.5	1.1	3.2	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 3.--Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80--Continued

(In percent)

Commodity group	1977			1978		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
*El Salvador	1.1	2.3	0.7	1.0	2.2	0.6
*Dominican Republic	.7	1.9	.3	.7	1.9	.3
*Thailand	.2	.4	.1	.6	1.4	.3
*Barbados	.2	.6	.1	.3	.7	.1
*Costa Rica	.4	1.0	.2	.4	.9	.2
Indonesia	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2
*Colombia	.2	.5	.1	.2	.6	.1
*Jamaica	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1
*Nicaragua	.1	.3	1/	.1	.3	.1
*Belize 2/	.1	.3	1/	.1	.2	1/
*Honduras	1/	.1	1/	1/	.1	1/
*Israel	1/	1/	1/	.1	1/	.1
*India	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Leeward and Windward Islands	1/	.1	1/	1/	.1	1/
*Mauritius	1/	1/	1/	1/	.1	1/
Spain	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
*Guyana	1/	.1	1/	1/	.1	1/
*Yugoslavia	1/	.1	1/	1/	1/	1/
*Trinidad	1/	.1	1/	1/	1/	1/
French West Indies	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Other	.1	.1	.1	.1	1/	.1
Total, Communist countries 3/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 3.--Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80--Continued

(In percent)

Source	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total, developed countries	55.1	17.1	69.0	54.7	13.7	69.2
West Germany	16.7	0.8	22.5	15.7	1.0	20.9
Japan	16.4	1.0	22.0	23.8	1.2	31.8
Canada	10.9	10.5	11.0	8.4	9.6	8.0
France	3.3	2.7	3.6	1.1	.4	1.3
United Kingdom	3.1	1.1	3.8	1.6	.5	2.0
Sweden	2.9	.3	3.9	2.4	.2	3.2
Ireland	.5	.4	.6	.3	.3	.4
Netherlands	.5	.1	.6	.4	.2	.5
Denmark	.3	.1	.4	.3	.1	.3
Italy	.2	.1	.3	.3	.1	.3
Switzerland	.1	1/	.1	.1	1/	.1
Belgium	.1	1/	.1	.1	1/	.1
Austria	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Australia	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Poland	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Norway	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Other	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	44.9	82.9	31.0	45.3	86.3	30.8
*Mexico	17.3	32.5	11.8	16.5	31.8	11.1
*Malaysia	5.2	12.0	2.8	5.8	13.0	3.2
*Singapore	4.7	9.0	3.1	5.5	11.2	3.5
*Taiwan	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.6
*Hong Kong	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.9
*Republic of Korea	2.8	5.6	1.8	2.3	4.6	1.4
*Philippines	2.3	5.2	1.2	3.0	7.0	1.6
*Brazil	1.2	.5	1.5	.8	.4	.9
+*Haiti	1.2	3.1	.5	1.1	2.9	.5

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 3.--Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1977-80--Continued

(In percent)

Source	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
*El Salvador	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.4
*Dominican Republic	.8	1.9	.3	.7	1.8	.3
*Thailand	.4	1.1	.1	.6	1.9	.1
*Barbados	.3	.7	.2	.3	.7	.2
*Costa Rica	.3	.8	.2	.3	.8	.2
Indonesia	.3	.4	.2	.4	.5	.3
*Colombia	.2	.5	.1	.1	.3	.1
*Jamaica	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1
*Nicaragua	.1	.2	1/	.1	.3	1/
*Belize 2/	.1	.2	1/	.1	.2	1/
*Honduras	.1	.2	1/	.1	.3	1/
*Israel	.1	1/	.1	1/	1/	1/
*India	1/	.1	1/	.1	.2	1/
Leeward and Windward Islands	1/	.1	1/	1/	1/	.1
*Mauritius	1/	.1	1/	1/	.1	1/
Spain	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
*Guyana	1/	1/	1/	1/	.1	1/
*Yugoslavia	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
*Trinidad	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
French West Indies	1/	1/	1/	1/	.1	1/
Other	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total, Communist countries 3/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/

*Designated beneficiary countries for GSP treatment. Some beneficiaries are also included in the "other" categories. Although Australia and New Zealand are not designated beneficiary countries, their associated island territories are designated beneficiary countries.

+Designated least developed developing country beginning in 1980.

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.
2/ Formerly British Honduras.
3/ Communist countries include China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Laos, Hungary, and East Germany.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note: Minor adjustments to official statistics were made to correct cases of misreporting. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 4.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1977-80

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1977			1978		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	465.1	274.4	190.7	398.1	243.2	154.8
Total, developed countries	160.9	84.9	76.0	192.7	114.7	78.0
Canada	102.6	57.0	45.6	119.7	74.0	45.7
West Germany	15.5	9.1	6.4	25.4	16.2	9.2
Italy	15.0	4.3	10.7	13.5	3.2	10.3
Japan	1.4	.6	.8	6.1	4.6	1.5
Belgium and Luxembourg	10.9	5.4	5.6	3.9	1.9	1.9
Sweden	.2	.1	.1	.6	.4	.3
United Kingdom	3.1	1.4	1.7	1.5	.7	.8
Switzerland	3.9	2.2	1.8	5.0	2.4	2.7
France	4.2	3.2	1.0	13.3	9.5	3.8
Netherlands	1.6	.6	1.0	1.8	1.1	.7
Other	2.4	1.1	1.4	1.9	.8	1.2
Total, less developed countries	304.1	189.5	114.6	205.3	128.6	76.8
*Mexico	48.6	34.7	13.9	49.9	34.9	15.0
*Malaysia	104.9	59.3	45.6	90.3	54.1	36.2
*Singapore	64.6	41.5	23.1	19.5	11.8	7.7
*Taiwan	21.3	12.1	9.2	10.8	3.9	6.9
*Philippines	35.0	22.7	12.3	21.0	15.8	5.2
*Republic of Korea	9.8	6.7	3.1	1.7	1.0	.6
*Brazil	1.6	1.1	.5	1.4	.7	.6
Other	18.4	11.5	6.8	10.6	6.1	4.4
Total, Communist countries	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 4.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1977-80--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Source	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	378.7	213.4	165.3	237.0	157.7	79.3
Total, developed countries	258.5	137.3	121.2	127.7	86.2	41.5
Canada	163.4	84.4	79.0	49.7	44.3	25.4
West Germany	37.8	25.1	12.7	36.8	28.4	8.4
Italy	18.4	4.3	14.2	3.1	1.3	1.8
Japan	17.2	11.6	5.6	3.2	2.3	1.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	5.7	3.0	2.7	9.4	6.9	2.5
Sweden	4.9	2.9	2.0	.8	.6	.3
United Kingdom	4.6	2.6	2.1	.7	.3	.4
Switzerland	3.5	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.3
France	2.3	1.5	.7	.5	.3	.2
Netherlands	.5	.3	.2	.7	.6	.2
Other	.1	1/	1/	.1	.1	1/
Total, less developed countries	120.2	76.1	44.1	109.3	71.5	37.8
*Mexico	63.4	44.3	19.1	65.1	44.9	20.3
*Malaysia	31.6	18.4	13.1	24.7	15.3	9.5
*Singapore	12.6	7.1	5.5	12.9	7.2	5.7
*Taiwan	5.6	1.9	3.8	.2	.1	.1
*Philippines	2.3	1.5	.8	3.0	2.2	.7
*Republic of Korea	2.0	1.3	.7	1.4	.8	.6
*Brazil	1.6	.8	.8	.7	.4	.3
Other	.8	.7	.2	1.3	.6	.7
Total, Communist countries	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Designated beneficiary countries for GSP treatment. Some beneficiaries are also included in the "other" categories. Although Australia and New Zealand are not designated beneficiary countries, their associated island territories are designated beneficiary countries.

1/ Less than $50,000.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Minor adjustments to official statistics were made to correct cases of misreporting. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 5.—Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1977-80

(In percent)

Source	1977			1978		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total, developed countries	34.6	30.9	39.9	48.4	47.1	50.4
Canada	22.1	20.8	23.9	30.1	30.4	29.5
West Germany	3.3	3.3	3.4	6.4	6.6	6.0
Italy	3.2	1.6	5.6	3.4	1.3	6.6
Japan	.3	.2	.4	1.5	1.9	1.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	2.3	2.0	2.9	1.0	.8	1.2
Sweden	.0	.0	.1	.2	.1	.2
United Kingdom	.7	.5	.9	.4	.3	.5
Switzerland	.8	.8	.9	1.3	1.0	1.7
France	.9	1.2	.5	3.3	3.9	2.5
Netherlands	.3	.2	.5	.5	.5	.5
Other	.5	.4	.7	.4	.3	.7
Total, less developed countries	65.4	69.1	60.1	51.6	52.9	49.6
*Mexico	10.4	12.6	7.3	12.5	14.4	9.7
*Malaysia	22.6	21.6	23.9	22.7	22.3	23.4
*Singapore	13.9	15.1	12.1	4.9	4.9	4.9
*Taiwan	4.6	4.4	4.8	2.7	1.6	4.5
*Philippines	7.5	8.3	6.4	5.3	6.5	3.4
*Republic of Korea	2.1	2.4	1.6	.4	.4	.4
*Brazil	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4
Other	4.0	4.2	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.7
Total, Communist countries	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 5.--Percentage distribution of U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1977-80--Continued

(In percent)

Source	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total, developed countries	68.3	64.4	73.3	53.9	54.7	52.3
Canada	43.2	39.6	47.8	29.4	28.1	32.0
West Germany	10.0	11.7	7.7	15.5	18.0	10.6
Italy	4.9	2.0	8.6	1.3	.8	2.3
Japan	4.5	5.4	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
Belgium and Luxembourg	1.5	1.4	1.7	4.0	4.3	3.2
Sweden	1.3	1.4	1.2	.3	.4	.3
United Kingdom	1.2	1.2	1.2	.3	.2	.5
Switzerland	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	.8	1.6
France	.6	.7	.4	.2	.2	.3
Netherlands	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.2
Other	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total, less developed countries	31.7	35.6	26.7	46.1	45.3	47.7
*Mexico	16.7	20.8	11.5	27.5	28.5	25.6
*Malaysia	8.3	8.6	7.9	10.4	9.7	11.9
*Singapore	3.3	3.3	3.3	5.4	4.6	7.2
*Taiwan	1.5	.9	2.3	.1	.1	.1
*Philippines	.6	.7	.5	1.2	1.4	.9
*Republic of Korea	.5	.6	.4	.6	.5	.7
*Brazil	.4	.4	.5	.3	.2	.4
Other	.2	.3	1/	.5	.2	.9
Total, Communist countries	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Designated beneficiary countries for GSP treatment. Some beneficiaries are also included in the "other" categories. Although Australia and New Zealand are not designated beneficiary countries, their associated island territories are designated beneficiary countries.

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Minor adjustments to official statistics were made to correct cases of misreporting. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 6.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1977-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1977			1978		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	6,723,388	1,702,015	5,021,371	9,337,145	2,348,264	6,988,881
Schedule 1 (agricultural products), total	412	30	383	263	54	209
Schedule 2 (lumber and paper products), total	30,912	23,580	7,332	33,744	24,507	9,237
Schedule 3 (textile products), total	311,567	201,321	110,246	409,601	252,743	156,857
Body-supporting garments	81,825	48,524	33,301	96,826	57,075	39,751
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	12,791	8,232	4,559	19,110	12,204	6,906
Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts	34,095	25,882	8,213	34,175	24,416	9,759
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, jackets, and skirts	27,190	18,389	8,801	33,811	21,934	11,877
Women's, girls', and infants' blouses	29,118	17,837	11,280	57,636	36,448	21,189
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts	21,581	15,780	5,801	28,570	20,682	7,888
Certain textile rainwear coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics	51	25	25	35	26	9
Underwear	3,810	2,931	879	5,061	3,687	1,374
Men's and boys' shirts	21,893	9,150	12,742	31,768	14,489	17,278
Men's and boys' other wearing apparel	42,730	29,884	12,847	56,637	33,507	23,130
Women's, girls', and infants' other wearing apparel	34,950	23,648	11,302	34,844	20,056	14,788
Other textile articles	1,532	1,038	494	11,127	8,220	2,908
Schedule 4 (chemical products), total	394	78	316	153	79	75
Schedule 5 (ceramic and glass products), total	5,152	729	4,423	9,879	2,160	7,719
Schedule 6 (metal products), total	5,897,599	1,259,399	4,638,201	8,324,602	1,838,726	6,485,875
Internal combustion engines, nonpiston type, and parts	112,770	18,478	94,292	223,363	25,486	197,877
Compressors and parts	7,512	1,560	5,953	11,751	3,328	8,423
Air-conditioning machines	6,533	2,294	4,239	12,107	4,660	7,447
Earth-moving and mining machinery	54,933	16,907	38,026	78,254	14,975	63,279
Sewing machines, and parts thereof	49,542	2,563	46,980	47,984	1,275	46,709
Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers	274,261	91,080	183,181	357,600	108,914	248,686
Handtools with self-contained electric motors	9,215	1,428	7,787	8,344	1,012	7,332
Television receivers	167,069	28,090	138,978	219,183	28,041	191,142
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	283,462	90,434	193,028	525,358	187,643	337,715
Radio apparatus and parts	167,059	34,576	132,483	162,503	28,527	133,976
Phonographs and parts	91,185	9,707	81,477	131,415	11,680	119,735
Semiconductors and parts	863,668	456,691	406,977	1,329,104	793,124	535,980
Electronic memories	44,716	15,255	29,460	43,768	14,747	29,021
Motor vehicles	2,330,116	51,532	2,278,584	3,302,625	67,394	3,235,231
Tractors and parts, nonagricultural types	16,346	5,929	10,417	2,008	596	1,412
Aircraft, nonmilitary	206,644	63,863	142,782	189,974	49,953	140,020
Other metal articles	1,212,569	369,013	843,558	1,679,261	497,371	1,181,890

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Table 6.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1977-80--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1977			1978		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Schedule 7 (miscellaneous products), total	477,352	216,879	260,470	558,903	229,994	328,908
Gloves	15,099	8,541	6,558	18,979	10,325	8,654
Luggage, handbags, and flat goods	19,822	13,568	6,254	26,704	17,347	9,357
Hearing aids	8,070	1,576	6,493	10,949	1,859	9,090
Scientific instruments	46,879	19,001	27,878	59,312	25,425	33,886
Photographic equipment	16,004	2,733	13,271	32,011	12,415	19,596
Recording media	10,255	5,778	4,478	8,604	5,357	3,247
Baseballs and softballs	19,050	13,243	5,807	26,526	19,562	6,965
Tennis rackets	498	26	471	1,380	167	1,213
Games and other sporting goods	14,393	6,752	7,841	24,815	9,774	15,041
Toys, dolls, and models	30,947	13,337	17,610	32,212	14,276	17,936
Jewelry	1,551	1,046	505	2,733	923	1,811
Furniture, pillows, cushions, and mattresses	3,347	1,045	2,301	3,219	872	2,346
Musical instruments and parts	11,238	4,156	7,081	19,382	7,588	11,794
Firearms and parts	3,378	133	3,245	5,993	216	5,776
Game machines and parts	6,396	3,512	2,884	7,059	1,893	5,166
Plastic (including rubber) products	8,355	4,176	4,179	7,875	3,865	4,010
Fur and leather products	3,846	1,054	2,792	1,171	1,034	138
Watches and clocks	202,887	95,068	107,819	208,490	75,075	133,415
Footwear	23,269	10,039	13,230	28,303	9,302	19,001
Medical and surgical instruments	6,181	2,188	3,993	6,212	2,297	3,915
Other miscellaneous articles	25,687	9,907	15,780	26,975	10,422	16,552

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Table 6.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1977-80--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	11,559,021	3,090,937	8,468,084	13,762,176	3,583,982	10,178,193
Schedule 1 (agricultural products), total	975	381	594	70	38	32
Schedule 2 (lumber and paper products), total	56,623	39,853	16,770	61,553	43,837	17,716
Schedule 3 (textile products), total	457,178	289,497	167,681	515,626	330,880	184,746
Body-supporting garments	112,270	65,870	46,401	131,362	77,546	53,816
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	17,897	11,225	6,672	14,571	8,698	5,873
Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts	37,722	26,764	10,959	42,389	31,219	11,170
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, jackets, and skirts	31,659	19,776	11,882	32,093	20,810	11,283
Women's, girls', and infants' blouses	72,312	45,523	26,789	55,182	34,575	20,606
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts	30,917	21,346	9,571	44,767	30,777	13,989
Certain textile rainwear coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics	117	37	80	69	27	42
Underwear	9,915	6,717	3,198	16,048	11,037	5,011
Men's and boys' shirts	38,533	20,627	17,906	41,378	23,377	18,001
Men's and boys' other wearing apparel	55,804	38,355	17,449	68,363	45,056	23,307
Women's, girls', and infants' other wearing apparel	33,661	21,000	12,661	43,393	29,154	14,239
Other textile articles	16,371	12,257	4,114	26,012	18,506	7,407
Schedule 4 (chemical products), total	154	80	73	2,250	829	1,421
Schedule 5 (ceramic and glass products), total	16,569	4,516	12,053	14,212	3,171	11,040
Schedule 6 (metal products), total	10,396,341	2,496,669	7,899,672	12,484,087	2,934,072	9,550,015
Internal combustion engines, nonpiston type, and parts	264,255	28,550	235,704	28,249	5,498	22,751
Compressors and parts	9,457	1,817	7,640	15,181	4,586	10,595
Air-conditioning machines	10,712	4,502	6,210	11,690	4,754	6,937
Earthmoving and mining machinery	83,938	16,722	67,217	99,517	29,251	70,266
Sewing machines, and parts thereof	21,527	412	21,115	32,925	373	32,552
Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers	460,944	132,817	328,128	609,806	165,961	443,846
Handtools with self-contained electric motors	172	4	168	9,333	1,010	8,323
Television receivers	133,553	14,789	118,764	133,897	13,967	119,931
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	731,809	234,432	497,377	807,597	223,720	583,877
Radio apparatus and parts	193,451	45,321	148,131	216,582	52,766	163,816
Phonographs and parts	81,735	12,291	69,444	62,740	11,091	51,649
Semiconductors and parts	1,851,979	1,141,155	710,824	2,450,918	1,542,461	908,457
Electronic memories	34,769	11,653	23,116	34,495	11,656	22,839
Motor vehicles	3,673,600	46,375	3,627,225	5,255,600	59,931	5,195,669
Tractors and parts, nonagricultural types	5,518	2,118	3,400	878	190	688
Aircraft, nonmilitary	404,736	97,288	307,448	------	------	------
Other metal articles	2,434,186	706,423	1,727,764	2,714,678	806,857	1,907,821

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Table 6.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1977-80--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Schedule 7 (miscellaneous products), total	631,181	259,944	371,240	684,378	271,155	413,223
Gloves	27,025	16,242	10,784	23,467	14,381	9,086
Luggage, handbags, and flat goods	34,387	20,578	13,809	42,978	26,661	16,317
Hearing aids	13,808	2,180	11,629	13,510	2,143	11,367
Scientific instruments	76,003	33,101	42,903	119,797	54,393	65,404
Photographic equipment	25,904	10,573	15,330	23,708	10,398	13,310
Recording media	9,290	4,992	4,298	20,793	9,312	11,481
Baseballs and softballs	30,092	22,554	7,539	32,048	23,428	8,620
Tennis rackets	1,159	424	735	1,432	808	624
Games and other sporting goods	48,348	14,468	33,881	3,120	1,054	2,066
Toys, dolls, and models	41,037	16,279	24,758	54,488	19,647	34,841
Jewelry	1,096	816	280	1,053	930	124
Furniture, pillows, cushions, and mattresses	10,545	4,373	6,172	2,531	898	1,633
Musical instruments and parts	19,786	8,026	11,759	16,158	7,084	9,074
Firearms and parts	4,359	191	4,168	4,012	455	3,557
Game machines and parts	7,302	1,027	6,276	48,638	10,379	38,259
Plastic (including rubber) products	8,776	4,467	4,309	9,516	4,481	5,035
Fur and leather products	8,601	2,598	6,003	16,516	7,659	8,856
Watches and clocks	195,162	67,269	127,893	175,407	41,539	133,868
Footwear	32,628	12,408	20,221	31,056	13,783	17,273
Medical and surgical instruments	10,086	6,016	4,070	17,901	9,229	8,671
Other miscellaneous articles	25,786	11,362	14,425	26,250	12,493	13,756

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Minor adjustments to official statistics were made to correct cases of misreporting. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 4a.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the category "Other metal articles," 1/ 1977-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1977			1978		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other metal articles, total	1,212,569	369,013	843,558	1,679,261	497,371	1,181,890
Metallic containers	7,466	898	6,568	8,315	1,009	7,306
Handtools, cutlery, and interchangeable cutting tools for machine tools	1,049	108	941	2,978	828	2,150
Other miscellaneous metal articles	26,231	4,976	21,255	23,827	6,084	17,743
Steam turbines and boilers; gas generators and parts	2,573	618	1,955	1,485	276	1,209
Piston-type internal combustion engines, and parts	52,038	11,800	40,238	40,759	10,475	30,284
Industrial heating machinery, refrigeration equipment, and parts	11,364	2,283	9,081	19,666	2,683	16,982
Pumps for liquids, and parts	14,580	1,457	13,123	33,997	3,244	30,752
Fans and blowers, and parts	1,405	616	789	3,390	1,452	1,939
Centrifuges, filtering and purifying machinery, and parts	5,164	1,829	3,335	6,101	2,298	3,803
Elevators, conveyors, winches, and hoists	24,514	3,480	21,035	35,708	5,900	29,808
Pulp, paper and printing machinery	16,015	490	15,525	19,499	681	18,817
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	75,937	21,990	53,946	94,982	23,522	71,460
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment, and parts	58,904	20,345	38,559	90,082	25,049	65,033
Wrapping, packaging, canning, bottling, capsuling, labeling, aerating, dishwashing machines, and parts	1,476	195	1,281	3,787	417	3,370
Automatic vending machines, and parts	3,734	1,081	2,653	3,472	1,130	2,342
Taps, cocks, valves, and parts	12,930	2,893	10,037	16,434	3,320	13,114
Gear boxes and other speed changers, and parts	3,174	1,355	1,819	5,289	2,219	3,069
Typewriter parts	83	11	72	39	18	21
Transformers	9,515	4,780	4,735	12,189	5,600	6,589
Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts	72,292	33,291	39,000	89,488	43,649	45,839
Electric household appliances, and parts	72,566	13,047	59,519	67,696	15,077	52,619
Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators	98,571	56,441	42,130	119,501	68,964	50,537
Radio, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-navigational, and radar apparatus	20,123	6,124	13,999	35,611	9,443	26,168

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 6a.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the category "Other metal articles," 1/ 1977-80--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1977			1978		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Loudspeakers, microphones, and sound amplification equipment	9,724	4,437	5,286	10,206	5,294	4,913
Tape recorders and players, and dictation machines	24,258	7,421	16,837	41,785	13,594	28,191
Electrical conductors with or without fittings	50,759	27,190	23,568	59,459	35,165	24,294
Radio-phonograph combinations, other combinations of consumer electronic products and parts	25,562	704	24,858	10,762	459	10,303
Electric filament, discharge and luminescent lamps	20,729	11,083	9,646	24,478	13,437	11,041
Electric tubes (except X-ray), and parts	27,090	12,994	14,096	39,774	15,311	24,464
Certain electrical equipment for heating, welding, and soldering, and parts	450	122	328	1,943	417	1,526
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	84,633	34,937	49,695	123,173	57,375	65,798
Capacitors	58,878	24,645	34,233	74,414	33,966	40,448
Resistors and parts	33,191	16,537	16,654	42,912	23,723	19,189
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	7,580	2,019	5,561	63,409	23,028	40,381
Motor-vehicle parts, motorcycles, tractors and off-the-highway-type work vehicles	242,145	32,195	209,950	418,963	37,649	381,314
Aircraft and spacecraft parts and parachutes	2,163	172	1,991	1,559	203	1,355
Yachts and pleasure boats	33,704	4,443	29,261	32,127	4,410	27,718

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 6a.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the catego-y "Other metal articles," 1/ 1977-80--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other metal articles, total	2,434,186	706,423	1,727,764	2,714,678	806,857	1,907,821
Metallic containers	5,086	1,320	3,766	3,820	703	3,117
Handtools, cutlery, and interchangeable cutting tools for machine tools	2,827	690	2,137	1,882	537	1,344
Other miscellaneous metal articles	34,957	12,478	22,479	56,073	19,866	36,207
Steam turbines and boilers; gas generators and parts	4,975	558	4,418	977	326	652
Piston-type internal combustion engines, and parts	83,171	18,928	64,243	55,010	18,461	36,549
Industrial heating machinery, refrigeration equipment, and parts	23,804	3,704	20,100	40,603	7,065	33,538
Pumps for liquids, and parts	48,231	3,729	44,502	49,727	4,397	45,329
Fans and blowers, and parts	5,834	2,830	3,004	1,621	697	924
Centrifuges, filtering and purifying machinery, and parts	5,062	2,124	2,938	6,240	2,296	3,944
Elevators, conveyors, winches, and hoists	48,190	8,606	39,584	46,909	8,644	38,265
Pulp, paper and printing machinery	18,374	2,065	16,309	24,988	1,805	23,183
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	128,022	33,902	94,120	151,022	34,324	116,699
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment, and parts	106,660	27,550	79,110	107,273	31,444	75,829
Wrapping, packaging, canning, bottling, capsuling, labeling, aerating, dishwashing machines, and parts	5,454	697	4,756	3,228	309	2,919
Automatic vending machines, and parts	4,404	1,313	3,092	4,303	771	3,532
Taps, cocks, valves, and parts	15,713	4,412	11,301	16,525	7,273	9,252
Gear boxes and other speed changers, and parts	6,290	2,274	4,016	9,002	3,575	5,427
Typewriter parts	2,381	1,546	835	4,360	2,565	1,796
Transformers	16,161	6,842	9,319	21,070	8,036	13,034
Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts	128,665	66,149	62,516	170,047	79,179	90,868
Electric household appliances, and parts	68,936	17,158	51,778	91,410	25,344	66,067
Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators	149,728	88,633	61,095	178,415	104,027	74,388
Radio, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-navigational, and radar apparatus	74,560	12,120	62,440	91,896	17,459	74,437

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 6a.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the category "Other metal articles," 1/ 1977-80--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Loudspeakers, microphones, and sound amplification equipment	9,269	4,797	4,472	8,905	4,590	4,316
Tape recorders and players, and dictation machines	62,016	15,840	46,176	64,927	17,720	47,207
Electrical conductors with or without fittings	98,595	52,499	46,095	151,599	85,942	65,657
Radio-phonograph combinations, other combinations of consumer electronic products and parts	8,179	526	7,653	19,833	394	19,439
Electric filament, discharge and luminescent lamps	34,051	16,714	17,338	40,365	19,093	21,272
Electric tubes (except X-ray), and parts	47,473	18,348	29,125	38,672	18,361	20,311
Certain electrical equipment for heating, welding, and soldering, and parts	1,180	308	873	2,554	608	1,946
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	148,894	75,501	73,394	156,042	83,327	72,715
Capacitors	100,532	46,798	53,734	108,669	49,759	58,910
Resistors and parts	55,669	30,904	24,764	61,621	32,120	29,501
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	263,503	78,646	184,857	197,755	59,822	137,933
Motor vehicle parts, motorcycles, tractors and off-the-highway-type work vehicles	586,465	40,672	545,792	676,349	45,610	630,738
Aircraft and spacecraft parts and parachutes	4,847	1,334	3,513	7,117	2,916	4,201
Yachts and pleasure boats	26,026	3,906	22,120	43,867	7,493	36,374

1/ Table 6, schedule 6.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Minor adjustments to official statistics were made to correct cases of misreporting. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 7.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 807.00, by principal sources, 1980

Source	Value	Percent of total
	Million dollars	
Grand total	13,762.2	100.0
Top 10 countries, total	12,066.9	87.7
Japan	3,280.9	23.8
Mexico	2,276.3	16.5
West Germany	2,166.8	15.7
Canada	1,162.2	8.4
Malaysia	795.3	5.8
Singapore	760.4	5.5
Taiwan	473.7	3.4
Philippines	409.9	3.0
Hong Kong	407.8	3.0
Sweden	333.6	2.4
All other	1,695.3	12.3

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 8.--U.S. imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 807.00 by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	3,280,872	43,917	3,236,955
Schedule 2 (lumber and paper products), total	53	2	51
Schedule 3 (textile products), total	1	1	1
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, jackets, and skirts	1	1	1/
Women's, girls', and infants' blouses	1/	1/	1/
Schedule 5 (ceramic and glass products), total	464	114	350
Schedule 6 (metal products), total	3,262,960	42,461	3,220,500
Compressors and parts	504	6	498
Earth-moving and mining machinery	26,165	1,495	24,671
Sewing machines, and parts thereof	22,088	96	21,991
Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers	8,566	822	7,744
Handtools with self-contained electric motors	111	3	108
Television receivers	113	51	61
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	5,930	1,723	4,207
Radio apparatus and parts	63	4	58
Phonographs and parts	3,629	360	3,269
Semiconductors and parts	2,505	1,463	1,042
Electronic memories	30	13	17
Motor vehicles	2,700,570	14,885	2,685,685
Tractors and parts, nonagricultural types	140	11	129
Other metal articles	492,547	21,529	471,019
Schedule 7 (miscellaneous products), total	17,393	1,340	16,054
Gloves	53	10	43
Luggage, handbags, and flat goods	40	2	38
Scientific instruments	5,994	617	5,377
Photographic equipment	1,775	23	1,752
Recording media	208	68	140
Toys, dolls, and models	446	33	413
Furniture, pillows, cushions, and mattresses	16	1/	16
Musical instruments and parts	1,648	118	1,530
Firearms and parts	2,899	41	2,858
Game machines and parts	244	123	122
Plastic (including rubber) products	125	62	63
Watches and clocks	2,460	158	2,301
Medical and surgical instruments	1,330	67	1,263
Other miscellaneous articles	155	19	137

1/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 8a.--U.S. imports for consumption from Japan under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the category "Other metal articles," 1/ 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other metal articles, total	492,547	21,529	471,019
Other miscellaneous metal articles	20,367	7,629	12,738
Piston-type internal combustion engines, and parts	2,772	213	2,560
Industrial heating machinery, refrigeration equipment, and parts	3,564	2,316	1,248
Pumps for liquids, and parts	18,554	1,237	17,317
Elevators, conveyors, winches, and hoists	3,680	373	3,307
Pulp, paper, and printing machinery	2,059	17	2,042
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	12,348	2,541	9,807
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment, and parts	2,889	344	2,545
Gear boxes and other speed changers, and parts	617	53	564
Transformers	345	40	304
Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts	1,999	127	1,872
Electric household appliances, and parts	3	2/	3
Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators	323	154	169
Radio, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-navigational, and radar apparatus	7,003	133	6,870
Loudspeakers, microphones, and sound amplification equipment	431	41	390
Tape recorders and players, and dictation machines	23,102	368	22,734
Electrical conductors with or without fittings	41	13	27
Radio-phonograph combinations, other combinations of consumer electronic products and parts	5,233	133	5,100
Electric filament, discharge and luminescent lamps	17	9	8
Electric tubes (except X-ray), and parts	233	86	147
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	55	24	31
Capacitors	97	23	74
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	780	481	300
Motor-vehicle parts, motorcycles, tractors and off-the-highway-type work vehicles	385,554	5,155	380,400
Yachts and pleasure boats	480	18	461

1/ Table 8, schedule 6.
2/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 9.--U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	2,276,267	1,141,430	1,134,837
Schedule 2 (lumber and paper products), total	55,301	43,240	12,061
Schedule 3 (textile products), total	199,455	140,974	58,482
Body-supporting garments	30,915	21,037	9,879
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	3,686	2,508	1,178
Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts	30,488	22,900	7,589
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, jackets, and skirts	9,500	6,089	3,411
Women's, girls', and infants' blouses	23,966	15,197	8,769
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts	26,188	19,609	6,579
Certain textile rainwear coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics	1	1/	1
Underwear	6,858	4,526	2,332
Men's and boys' shirts	12,950	9,555	3,396
Men's and boys' other wearing apparel	24,052	16,931	7,122
Women's, girls', and infants' other wearing apparel	14,277	9,538	4,738
Other textile articles	16,573	13,084	3,488
Schedule 4 (chemical products), total	17	10	7
Schedule 5 (ceramic and glass products), total	5,391	575	4,816
Schedule 6 (metal products), total	1,757,431	813,476	943,955
Internal combustion engines, nonpiston type, and parts	129	79	50
Earthmoving and mining machinery	72	53	19
Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers	65,754	33,299	32,455
Television receivers	1,999	819	1,180
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	617,859	199,502	418,356
Radio apparatus and parts	27,475	13,696	13,779
Phonographs and parts	13,240	7,848	5,391
Semiconductors and parts	91,181	58,136	33,046
Electronic memories	3,028	677	2,350
Motor vehicles	87	43	45
Other metal articles	936,607	499,323	437,284

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 9.--U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Schedule 7 (miscellaneous products), total	258,672	143,156	115,516
Gloves	9,870	8,155	1,716
Luggage, handbags, and flat goods	29,536	21,973	7,563
Scientific instruments	76,736	42,924	33,812
Photographic equipment	810	670	140
Recording media	20,376	9,136	11,240
Tennis rackets	863	764	99
Games and other sporting goods	1,060	782	278
Toys, dolls, and models	28,116	11,862	16,254
Jewelry	4	3	1
Furniture, pillows, cushions, and mattresses	1,403	666	737
Musical instruments and parts	13,881	6,879	7,002
Firearms and parts	475	296	179
Game machines and parts	6,776	1,528	5,248
Plastic (including rubber) products	5,253	3,164	2,089
Fur and leather products	11,425	3,839	7,586
Watches and clocks	11,288	2,628	8,660
Footwear	17,725	12,451	5,274
Medical and surgical instruments	9,991	6,754	3,237
Other miscellaneous articles	13,083	8,682	4,402

1/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 9a.--U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the category "Other metal articles," 1/ 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other metal articles, total	936,607	499,323	437,284
Metallic containers	2/	2/	2/
Handtools, cutlery, and interchangeable cutting tools for machine tools	389	109	281
Other miscellaneous metal articles	14,009	7,775	6,234
Piston-type internal combustion engines, and parts	42,092	13,462	28,630
Industrial heating machinery, refrigeration equipment, and parts	1,186	820	366
Pumps for liquids, and parts	76	72	4
Fans and blowers, and parts	12	9	3
Centrifuges, filtering and purifying machinery, and parts	874	781	94
Elevators, conveyors, winches, and hoists	2,429	1,470	958
Pulp, paper, and printing machinery	5	3	3
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	17,051	10,169	6,882
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment, and parts	40,394	23,547	16,847
Automatic vending machines, and parts	212	81	131
Taps, cocks, valves, and parts	6,954	4,279	2,674
Gear boxes and other speed changers, and parts	7,315	3,324	3,991
Typewriter parts	2,729	2,342	387
Transformers	10,683	6,411	4,272
Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts	113,009	66,337	46,672
Electric household appliances, and parts	26,614	19,388	7,226
Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators	135,962	82,896	53,066
Radio, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-navigational, and radar apparatus	17,335	9,550	7,785
Loudspeakers, microphones, and sound amplification equipment	5,225	3,549	1,675
Tape recorders and players, and dictation machines	32,782	15,751	17,030
Electrical conductors with or without fittings	142,411	81,295	61,116
Electric filament, discharge and luminescent lamps	15,774	11,819	3,955
Electric tubes (except X-ray), and parts	18,478	8,920	9,558
Certain electrical equipment for heating, welding, and soldering, and parts	26	20	6
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	80,266	49,486	30,780
Capacitors	69,060	28,502	40,558
Resistors and parts	33,702	19,648	14,054
Motor-vehicle parts, motorcycles, tractors and off-the-highway-type work vehicles	98,598	26,947	71,651
Aircraft and spacecraft parts and parachutes	808	481	327
Yachts and pleasure boats	147	80	67

1/ Table 9, schedule 6.
2/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 10.--U.S. imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 807.00 by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	2,166,821	34,949	2,131,871
Schedule 2 (lumber and paper products), total	6	2	4
Schedule 4 (chemical products), total	611	519	92
Schedule 6 (metal products), total	2,160,768	33,157	2,127,612
Compressors and parts	529	91	438
Earthmoving and mining machinery	1,549	113	1,436
Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers	1,576	28	1,548
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	127	2	125
Motor vehicles	2,080,409	28,725	2,051,684
Other metal articles	76,579	4,197	72,382
Schedule 7 (miscellaneous products), total	5,435	1,271	4,164
Hearing aids	1,864	209	1,655
Scientific instruments	771	51	720
Musical instruments and parts	4	1/	4
Firearms and parts	1	1/	1/
Plastic (including rubber) products	5	1/	5
Watches and clocks	228	62	167
Medical and surgical instruments	437	173	264
Other miscellaneous articles	2,124	775	1,348

1/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics or the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 10a.--U.S. imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the category "Other metal articles," 1/ 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other metal articles, total	76,579	4,197	72,382
Metallic containers	223	76	147
Handtools, cutlery, and interchangeable cutting tools for machine tools	74	18	57
Other miscellaneous metal articles	209	27	183
Piston-type internal combustion engines, and parts	187	23	165
Industrial heating machinery, refrigeration equipment, and parts	5,018	199	4,819
Centrifuges, filtering and purifying machinery, and parts	6	3	3
Pulp, paper and printing machinery	9,371	46	9,325
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	24,661	2,137	22,524
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment, and parts	13,461	545	12,916
Wrapping, packaging, canning, bottling, capsuling, labeling, aerating, and dishwashing machines, and parts	574	16	558
Taps, cocks, valves, and parts	198	19	179
Transformers	1,328	42	1,287
Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts	98	2	96
Electric household appliances, and parts	2,429	118	2,311
Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators	71	10	61
Loudspeakers, microphones, and sound amplification equipment	1	1	2/
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	68	19	49
Capacitors	9	7	2
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	6,026	216	5,810
Motor-vehicle parts, motorcycles, tractors and off-the-highway-type work vehicles	12,471	666	11,805
Yachts and pleasure boats	95	10	85

1/ Table 10, schedule 6.
2/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 11.--U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	1,162,169	345,212	816,958
Schedule 1 (agricultural products), total	4	1/	4
Schedule 2 (lumber and paper products), total	6,114	564	5,550
Schedule 3 (textile products), total	3,322	978	2,344
Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts	5	3	2
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, jackets, and skirts	9	5	5
Women's, girls', and infants' blouses	9	6	2
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts	73	47	26
Men's and boys' other wearing apparel	7	6	1
Women's, girls', and infants' other wearing apparel	22	12	10
Other textile articles	3,196	899	2,297
Schedule 4 (chemical products), total	1,479	228	1,252
Schedule 5 (ceramic and glass products), total	7,169	1,898	5,272
Schedule 6 (metal products), total	1,114,936	332,642	782,294
Internal combustion engines, nonpiston type, and parts	6,149	1,385	4,763
Compressors and parts	13,618	4,380	9,239
Air-conditioning machines	11,690	4,754	6,937
Earthmoving and mining machinery	56,261	26,448	29,814
Sewing machines, and parts thereof	531	63	469
Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers	270,073	72,219	197,854
Handtools with self-contained electric motors	8,429	977	7,453
Television receivers	21,673	6,052	15,621
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	1,236	323	914
Radio apparatus and parts	15,214	5,228	9,985
Phonographs and parts	2,215	396	1,819
Semiconductors and parts	100,232	80,700	19,532
Electronic memories	4	1/	4
Motor vehicles	47,329	7,006	40,323
Tractors and parts, nonagricultural types	208	157	52
Other metal articles	560,072	122,555	437,517

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 11.—U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Schedule 7 (miscellaneous products), total	29,145	8,903	20,243
Luggage, handbags, and flat goods	702	50	652
Hearing aids	1,214	332	882
Scientific instruments	19,453	7,018	12,435
Photographic equipment	645	9	636
Recording media	23	16	7
Tennis rackets	18	15	3
Games and other sporting goods	112	74	38
Toys, dolls, and models	57	16	40
Furniture, pillows, cushions, and mattresses	1,064	221	843
Firearms and parts	207	26	181
Game machines and parts	39	6	33
Plastic (including rubber) products	3,295	744	2,551
Fur and leather products	17	13	4
Watches and clocks	264	82	181
Footwear	45	6	38
Medical and surgical instruments	364	50	314
Other miscellaneous articles	1,629	225	1,404

1/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 11a.--U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the category "Other metal articles," 1/ 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other metal articles, total	560,372	122,555	437,517
Metallic containers	2,393	603	1,790
Handtools, cutlery, and interchangeable cutting tools for machine tools	475	97	378
Other miscellaneous metal articles	19,618	4,111	15,507
Steam turbines and boilers; gas generators and parts	977	326	652
Piston-type internal combustion engines, and parts	5,794	3,451	2,343
Industrial heating machinery, refrigeration equipment, and parts	17,287	3,261	14,026
Pumps for liquids, and parts	7,420	2,129	5,291
Fans and blowers, and parts	1,609	688	920
Centrifuges, filtering and purifying machinery, and parts	5,189	1,465	3,724
Elevators, conveyors, winches, and hoists	35,530	6,630	28,900
Pulp, paper, and printing machinery	4,570	1,268	3,302
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	76,002	17,260	58,742
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment, and parts	37,426	3,640	33,786
Wrapping, packaging, canning, bottling, capsuling, labeling, aerating, and dishwashing machines, and parts	2,634	293	2,340
Automatic vending machines, and parts	4,092	690	3,401
Taps, cocks, valves, and parts	6,796	2,032	4,764
Gear boxes and other speed changers, and parts	48	25	23
Typewriter parts	851	191	660
Transformers	5,927	515	5,412
Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts	26,528	4,844	21,684
Electric household appliances, and parts	3,136	1,258	1,878
Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators	8,783	1,756	7,027
Radio, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-navigational, and radar apparatus	60,489	3,727	56,762
Loudspeakers, microphones, and sound amplification equipment	1,595	146	1,450
Tape recorders and players, and dictation machines	872	131	740
Electrical conductors with or without fittings	1,615	426	1,188
Radio-phonograph combinations, other combinations of consumer electronic products and parts	521	28	493
Electric filament, discharge and luminescent lamps	6,837	998	5,839
Electric tubes (except X-ray), and parts	1,338	298	1,040
Certain electrical equipment for heating, welding, and soldering, and parts	2,106	505	1,600
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	2,930	471	2,458
Capacitors	10	6	5
Resistors and parts	134	6	128
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	168,688	50,898	117,790
Motor-vehicle parts, motorcycles, tractors and off-the-highway-type work vehicles	16,809	4,648	12,161
Aircraft and spacecraft parts and parachutes	5,574	2,071	3,503
Yachts and pleasure boats	17,445	1,659	15,785

1/ Table 11, schedule 6.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 12.—U.S. imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	795,291	465,155	330,136
Schedule 6 (metal products), total	790,050	462,315	327,735
Internal combustion engines, nonpiston type, and parts	84	76	8
Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers	818	386	432
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	4,168	474	3,694
Radio apparatus and parts	35,527	16,553	18,974
Semiconductors and parts	720,244	433,399	286,845
Electronic memories	58	26	33
Other metal articles	29,151	11,402	17,749
Schedule 7 (miscellaneous products), total	5,241	2,840	2,401
Scientific instruments	180	91	89
Game machines and parts	184	25	158
Watches and clocks	4,847	2,717	2,130
Footwear	30	6	23

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 12a.--U.S. imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the category "Other metal articles," 1/ 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other metal articles, total	29,151	11,402	17,749
Transformers	3	2	1
Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts	546	134	412
Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators	1,221	343	878
Radio, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-navigational, and radar apparatus	3	1	1
Electrical conductors with or without fittings	1,155	190	965
Radio-phonograph combinations, other combinations of consumer electronic products and parts	2	2	1
Electric filament, discharge and luminescent lamps	12,004	3,787	8,217
Electric tubes (except X-ray), and parts	118	90	27
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	14,091	6,849	7,242
Resistors and parts	8	5	3

1/ Table 12, schedule 6.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 13.--U.S. imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	760,419	402,201	358,217
Schedule 6 (metal products), total	739,830	398,874	340,957
Internal combustion engines, nonpiston type, and parts	28	25	3
Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers	19,538	11,393	8,144
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	64,682	3,745	60,937
Radio apparatus and parts	85,278	14,549	70,729
Semiconductors and parts	544,187	362,867	181,320
Other metal articles	26,118	6,295	19,823
Schedule 7 (miscellaneous products), total	20,588	3,328	17,261
Scientific instruments	1,338	637	701
Game machines and parts	2	1	1
Plastic (including rubber) products	6	3	3
Watches and clocks	19,243	2,686	16,556

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 13a.--U.S. imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the category "Other metal articles," 1/ 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other metal articles, total	26,118	6,295	19,823
Other miscellaneous metal articles	2/	2/	2/
Piston-type internal combustion engines, and parts	2,290	228	2,061
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	266	81	185
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment, and parts	7	7	1
Transformers	425	183	242
Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts	1,353	667	686
Electric household appliances, and parts	8,100	1,106	6,994
Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators	765	189	575
Tape recorders and players, and dictation machines	15	1	15
Electrical conductors with or without fittings	697	301	396
Electric filament, discharge, and luminescent lamps	931	269	662
Electric tubes (except X-ray), and parts	442	245	196
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	10,143	2,951	7,193
Resistors and parts	6	2/	5
Yachts and pleasure boats	679	66	613

1/ Table 13, schedule 6.
2/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 14.--U.S. imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	473,710	107,061	366,649
Schedule 3 (textile products), total	191	91	100
Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts	17	12	5
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, jackets, and skirts	20	16	5
Women's, girls', and infants' blouses	60	23	37
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts	12	9	4
Certain textile rainwear coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics	32	16	17
Men's and boys' other wearing apparel	27	12	15
Women's, girls', and infants' other wearing apparel	22	4	18
Schedule 5 (ceramic and glass products), total	8	6	3
Schedule 6 (metal products), total	389,319	86,602	302,717
Sewing machines, and parts thereof	8,709	122	8,587
Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers	9,991	1,445	8,546
Television receivers	108,786	6,404	102,382
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	112,220	17,160	95,060
Radio apparatus and parts	461	53	408
Phonographs and parts	112	80	32
Semiconductors and parts	99,501	49,958	49,542
Electronic memories	4,634	1,515	3,119
Other metal articles	44,906	9,864	35,041
Schedule 7 (miscellaneous products), total	84,192	20,363	63,829
Gloves	223	132	91
Luggage, handbags, and flat goods	3,983	145	3,839
Hearing aids	12	1/	11
Scientific instruments	1	1/	1
Photographic equipment	13,400	6,808	6,592
Recording media	4	2	2
Toys, dolls, and models	5,054	129	4,924
Jewelry	1/	1/	1/
Furniture, pillows, cushions, and mattresses	20	1	19
Musical instruments and parts	544	83	461
Game machines and parts	496	190	306
Plastic (including rubber) products	1/	1/	1/
Watches and clocks	56,222	12,307	43,915
Footwear	1,320	94	1,226
Other miscellaneous articles	2,913	472	2,441

1/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 14a.--U.S. imports for consumption from Taiwan under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the category "Other metal articles," 1/ 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other metal articles, total	44,906	9,864	35,041
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment, and parts	13	1	12
Transformers	989	205	784
Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts	779	168	611
Electric household appliances, and parts	221	24	197
Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators	1,642	203	1,440
Radio, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-navigational, and radar apparatus	299	24	275
Loudspeakers, microphones, and sound amplification equipment	350	40	310
Tape recorders and players, and dictation machines	1,815	711	1,103
Electrical conductors with or without fittings	690	357	333
Radio-phonograph combinations, other combinations of consumer electronic products and parts	5,414	168	5,247
Electric filament, discharge and luminescent lamps	35	11	24
Electric tubes (except X-ray), and parts	205	134	71
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	9,287	4,603	4,684
Capacitors	8,937	1,096	7,840
Resistors and parts	18	14	4
Aircraft and spacecraft parts and parachutes	513	355	158
Yachts and pleasure boats	13,699	1,751	11,948

1/ Table 14, schedule 6.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 13.—U.S. imports for consumption from the Philippines under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	409,852	251,161	158,691
Schedule 3 (textile products), total	20,595	2,566	18,029
Body-supporting garments	18,237	2,358	15,879
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	61	11	50
Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts	102	39	63
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, jackets, and skirts	176	2	174
Women's, girls', and infants' blouses	405	19	387
Underwear	24	4	20
Women's, girls', and infants' other wearing apparel	1,535	99	1,436
Other textile articles	55	34	20
Schedule 5 (ceramic and glass products), total	3	2	2
Schedule 6 (metal products), total	361,479	238,745	122,733
Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers	15,142	2,811	12,332
Radio apparatus and parts	158	105	53
Semiconductors and parts	341,021	233,107	107,915
Electronic memories	1,063	112	951
Other metal articles	4,094	2,611	1,483
Schedule 7 (miscellaneous products), total	27,775	9,848	17,927
Gloves	6,006	2,268	3,737
Scientific instruments	86	68	18
Game machines and parts	77	74	3
Plastic (including rubber) products	3	1/	3
Watches and clocks	21,603	7,437	14,165
Other miscellaneous articles	1	1/	1/

1/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 15a.--U.S. imports for consumption from the Philippines under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the category "Other metal articles," 1/ 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other metal articles, total	4,094	2,611	1,483
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment, and parts	18	16	2
Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts	4	4	1
Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators	257	167	90
Radio, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-navigational, and radar apparatus	1	1	2/
Electric filament, discharge, and luminescent lamps	33	12	22
Electric tubes (except X-ray), and parts	477	244	233
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	1,839	1,146	693
Resistors and parts	1,465	1,022	443

1/ Table 15, schedule 6.
2/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 16.--U.S. imports for consumption from Hong Kong under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	407,818	113,660	294,158
Schedule 1 (agricultural products), total	5	5	1/
Schedule 3 (textile products), total	2,417	455	1,962
Body-supporting garments	1,683	201	1,482
Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts	100	28	72
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, jackets, and skirts	42	1	41
Women's, girls', and infants' blouses	194	32	162
Men's and boys' shirts	21	1	20
Women's, girls', and infants' other wearing apparel	370	193	177
Other textile articles	8	1/	8
Schedule 5 (ceramic and glass products), total	891	568	323
Schedule 6 (metal products), total	331,972	96,306	235,665
Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers	150,111	27,907	122,204
Handtools with self-contained electric motors	25	1	25
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	141	28	113
Radio apparatus and parts	14,574	242	14,331
Semiconductors and parts	92,487	46,060	46,427
Electronic memories	25,161	9,085	16,077
Other metal articles	49,472	12,983	36,489
Schedule 7 (miscellaneous products), total	72,533	16,326	56,208
Luggage, handbags, and flat goods	1,719	297	1,421
Scientific instruments	758	495	263
Toys, dolls, and models	10,628	614	10,014
Jewelry	67	24	42
Game machines and parts	22,012	4,213	17,799
Plastic (including rubber) products	8	3	6
Watches and clocks	37,169	10,673	26,497
Other miscellaneous articles	173	7	165

1/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 16a.--U.S. imports for consumption from Hong Kong under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the category "Other metal articles," 1/ 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other metal articles, total	49,472	12,983	36,489
Handtools, cutlery, and interchangeable cutting tools for machine tools	62	32	30
Piston-type internal combustion engines, and parts	49	31	18
Fans and blowers, and parts	1	2/	1
Pulp, paper, and printing machinery	141	11	130
Other miscellaneous machinery and mechanical equipment, and parts	191	68	123
Transformers	212	107	106
Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts	18,052	2,408	15,644
Electric household appliances, and parts	463	121	342
Equipment for making, breaking, or connecting electric circuits, and voltage regulators	4,567	1,827	2,740
Radio, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-navigational, and radar apparatus	128	76	52
Loudspeakers, microphones, and sound amplification equipment	58	54	5
Tape recorders and players, and dictation machines	1,761	82	1,679
Electrical conductors with or without fittings	1,215	680	535
Radio-phonograph combinations, other combinations of consumer electronic products and parts	8,536	37	8,499
Electric filament, discharge, and luminescent lamps	208	65	143
Electric tubes (except X-ray), and parts	5,916	4,529	1,387
Other miscellaneous electrical products and parts	5,070	1,437	3,634
Capacitors	213	24	189
Resistors and parts	788	54	734
Yachts and pleasure boats	1,840	1,342	497

1/ Table 16, schedule 6.
2/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 17.--U.S. imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	333,596	8,010	325,585
Schedule 6 (metal products), total	332,568	7,840	324,728
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers, and picture tubes	191	83	109
Motor vehicles	327,844	7,484	320,360
Other metal articles	4,533	274	4,259
Schedule 7 (miscellaneous products), total	1,027	170	857
Hearing aids	47	9	38
Firearms and parts	431	92	339
Other miscellaneous articles	550	69	480

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 17a.--U.S. imports for consumption from Sweden under TSUS item 807.00 of products included in the category "Other metal articles," 1/ 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other metal articles, total	4,533	274	4,259
Other miscellaneous metal articles	148	15	133
Industrial heating machinery, refrigeration equipment, and parts	229	13	216
Centrifuges, filtering and purifying machinery, and parts	170	46	123
Pulp, paper and printing machinery	2,352	121	2,232
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	34	2	32
Electric motors, generators, rectifiers, inductors, and parts	4	3	1
Electric household appliances, and parts	1,596	74	1,522

1/ Table 17, schedule 6.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 18.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1977-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1977			1978		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity groups separately listed in TC Publication 339 (1970):						
Aluminum foil	3,548	1,390	2,158	11,267	5,559	5,709
Aluminum mill products other than foil	9,024	7,008	2,016	25,429	20,067	5,362
Copper mill products	13,603	9,547	4,055	10,340	7,728	2,612
Iron or steel mill products:						
Bars	18	13	5	376	330	46
Plate, sheet, and strip	9,793	7,899	1,894	24,378	19,404	4,974
Wire	5,983	2,810	3,173	3,273	1,587	1,686
Other	5,055	3,779	1,276	7,331	5,487	1,844
Total, iron or steel mill products	20,848	14,500	6,348	35,358	26,808	8,550
Nickel mill products	13,307	8,017	5,290	13,245	7,788	5,457
Refractory metal powders and compounds	3,299	1,993	1,306	3,048	1,800	1,248
Titanium, wrought	639	572	67	3,693	2,931	762
Wire cloth	-	-	-	153	105	48
Semiconductors, including parts	256,450	160,167	96,283	149,431	93,581	55,850
Parts of--						
Aircraft	48,591	13,070	35,521	39,300	10,599	28,701
Automobile wheels	7,173	5,394	1,779	9,661	7,261	2,399
Railway rolling stock	1	1/	1/	380	215	165
Steam boiler and auxiliary equipment	55	39	16	212	73	139
Steam turbines	3,718	1,771	1,947	3,829	3,345	483
Internal combustion engines and parts	8,448	5,850	2,599	8,689	5,553	3,136
Total, commodity groups	388,702	229,317	159,386	314,034	193,413	120,621

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 18.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1977-80--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1977			1978		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other commodity groups: 2/						
Aluminum unwrought	4,424	3,906	518	10,799	7,509	3,289
Lead unwrought	6,558	3,173	3,384	6,420	2,740	3,681
Iron or steel articles, not specially provided for	22	17	6	668	436	232
Fasteners of base metal, including nuts	1,420	965	455	1,383	752	631
Valves including parts	1,105	536	568	1,569	744	825
Capacitors	4,424	2,421	2,003	3,373	1,863	1,511
Pumps and compressors, and parts	1,312	569	743	1,548	743	805
Materials handling machinery and parts	180	89	92	326	166	160
Office machines and parts	326	288	38	406	155	251
Machines not specially provided for and parts	1,760	1,049	711	1,912	1,036	877
Electric motors and generators and parts	1,936	992	944	496	252	244
Electrical articles, not specially provided for, and parts	3,441	1,725	1,715	1,607	495	1,112
Parts of motor vehicles, other than automobile wheels	6,222	4,804	1,417	5,244	3,271	1,972
Machine tools, parts and accessories	751	381	370	940	509	430
Handtools and interchangeable tools for hand and machine tools	1,460	1,103	357	1,504	1,128	376
Other handtools and parts	324	169	155	511	248	263
Consumer electronic products and parts	375	159	216	217	146	70
Articles for making or breaking electrical circuits	1,846	1,273	573	1,737	867	871
Electronic tubes	14,926	7,857	7,066	15,480	8,912	6,567
Other base metals, wrought and unwrought	4,126	2,380	1,747	6,988	5,002	1,986
All other articles	19,439	11,213	8,224	20,928	12,862	8,066
Total, other commodity groups	76,375	45,073	31,301	84,053	49,835	34,218
Grand total	465,077	274,390	190,687	398,087	243,248	154,839

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 18.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1977-80--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity groups separately listed in TC Publication 339 (1970):						
Aluminum foil	10,430	5,452	4,979	5,300	2,573	2,728
Aluminum mill products other than foil	29,712	22,112	7,600	12,697	10,048	2,648
Copper mill products	12,019	8,068	3,951	6,187	4,266	1,921
Iron or steel mill products:						
Bars	49	47	2	67	59	8
Plate, sheet, and strip	18,673	15,064	3,608	10,500	8,388	2,112
Wire	5,487	2,841	2,646	2,505	1,371	1,134
Other	5,118	3,220	1,897	4,915	3,366	1,550
Total, iron or steel mill products	29,326	21,172	8,154	17,987	13,184	4,804
Nickel mill products	21,556	11,803	9,752	6,757	4,286	2,471
Refractory metal powders and compounds	5,736	3,599	2,137	8,226	6,238	1,988
Titanium, wrought	3,527	2,603	924	4,338	3,297	1,041
Wire cloth	36	17	19	29	14	15
Semiconductors, including parts	63,968	40,403	23,565	55,299	37,767	17,532
Parts of:						
Aircraft	82,595	21,586	61,008	7,597	1,801	5,795
Automobile wheels	2,237	1,673	564	-	-	-
Railway rolling stock	14	3	11	2	1	1
Steam boiler and auxiliary equipment	17	15	2	339	217	122
Steam turbines	6,050	5,571	479	4,246	4,160	86
Internal combustion engines and parts	10,937	6,646	4,290	1,189	841	348
Total, commodity groups	278,160	150,725	127,435	130,193	88,693	41,500

See footnotes at end of table.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Table 18.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1977-80--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	1979			1980		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other commodity groups: 2/						
Aluminum unwrought	1,872	1,540	332	4,554	3,777	777
Lead unwrought	7,910	3,987	3,923	3,215	2,494	721
Iron or steel articles, not specially provided for	1,538	798	740	1,869	916	954
Fasteners of base metal, including nuts	348	184	164	218	133	85
Valves including parts	1,817	834	983	3,681	1,878	1,802
Capacitors	5,082	3,189	1,893	6,137	4,305	1,832
Pumps and compressors, and parts	1,749	959	790	1,272	739	533
Materials handling machinery and parts	95	39	56	61	32	29
Office machines and parts	466	108	358	329	54	275
Machines not specially provided for and parts	2,185	876	1,305	5,723	2,187	3,536
Electric motors and generators and parts	620	342	278	580	419	161
Electrical articles, not specially provided for, and parts	7,515	4,203	3,313	12,189	5,268	6,921
Parts of motor vehicles, other than automobile wheels	12,924	8,747	4,177	9,372	6,831	2,542
Machine tools, parts and accessories	864	457	408	483	164	319
Handtools and interchangeable tools for hand and machine tools	3,642	2,637	1,005	4,107	3,012	1,095
Other handtools and parts	146	73	73	173	74	99
Consumer electronic products and parts	398	145	253	102	6	95
Articles for making or breaking electrical circuits	1,977	932	1,045	1,523	767	756
Electronic tubes	12,524	6,936	5,587	12,494	6,980	5,514
Other base metals, wrought and unwrought	5,943	4,716	1,228	13,494	11,636	1,859
All other articles	30,953	20,985	9,968	25,232	17,308	7,923
Total, other commodity groups	100,565	62,686	37,879	106,808	68,980	37,828
Grand total	378,725	213,411	165,314	237,000	157,674	79,327

1/ Less than $500.

2/ Commodity groups were defined in which the value of 806.30 imports amounted to at least $500,000 in any 1 of the years 1969-73.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--Minor adjustments to official statistics were made to correct for cases of misreporting. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 19.--U.S. imports for consumption under TSUS item 806.30, by principal sources, 1980

Source	Value	Percent of total
	Million dollars	
Grand Total	237.0	100.0
Top 10 countries, total	230.5	97.3
Canada	69.7	29.4
Mexico	65.1	27.5
West Germany	36.8	15.5
Malaysia	24.7	10.4
Singapore	12.9	5.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	9.4	4.0
Japan	3.2	1.4
Italy	3.1	1.3
Philippines	3.0	1.3
Switzerland	2.6	1.1
All other	6.5	2.7

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 20.--U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity groups separately listed in TC Publication 339 (1970):			
Aluminum foil	46	24	22
Aluminum mill products other than foil	8,445	6,720	1,726
Copper mill products	4,157	3,051	1,106
Iron or steel mill products:			
Bars	67	59	8
Plate, sheet, and strip	6,131	5,109	1,022
Wire	205	103	101
Other	4,657	3,226	1,431
Total, iron or steel mill products	11,060	8,497	2,562
Nickel mill products	1/	1/	1/
Refractory metal powders and compounds	1/	1/	1/
Titanium, wrought	4,158	3,174	984
Wire cloth	29	14	15
Semiconductors, including parts	267	215	52
Parts of—			
Aircraft	5,127	1,194	3,932
Automobile wheels	1/	1/	1/
Railway rolling stock	2	1	1
Steam boiler and auxiliary equipment	339	217	122
Steam turbines	4,246	4,160	86
Internal combustion engines and parts	1,053	772	281
Total, commodity groups	38,929	28,039	10,889

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20.--U.S. imports for consumption from Canada under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Other commodity groups: 2/			
Aluminum unwrought	4,438	3,662	775
Lead unwrought	2,975	2,367	608
Iron or steel articles, not specially provided for	1,567	718	849
Fasteners of base metal, including nuts	47	17	31
Valves including parts	2,873	1,312	1,561
Capacitors	1/	1/	1/
Pumps and compressors, and parts	1,210	695	515
Materials handling machinery and parts	58	31	26
Office machines and parts	96	9	86
Machines not specially provided for and parts	5,219	1,888	3,331
Electrical articles, not specially provided for, and parts	975	42	933
Parts of motor vehicles, other than automobile wheels	111	79	33
Machine tools, parts and accessories	358	152	206
Handtools and interchangeable tools for hand and machine tools	908	481	426
Other handtools and parts	173	74	99
Consumer electronic products and parts	1	1	1/
Articles for making or breaking electrical circuits	1,214	506	708
Electronic tubes	1/	1/	1/
Other base metals, wrought and unwrought	1,332	1,148	184
All other articles	7,226	3,066	4,160
Total, other commodity groups	30,781	16,248	14,531
Grand total	69,709	44,288	25,422

1/ Less than $500.

2/ Commodity groups were defined in which the value of 806.30 imports amounted to at least $500,000 in any 1 of the years 1969-73.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 21.--U.S. imports for consumption from Mexico under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity groups separately listed in TC Publication 339 (1970):			
Copper mill products	3	1	3
Semiconductors, including parts	24,996	18,803	6,193
Parts of aircraft	148	35	113
Total, commodity groups	25,147	18,839	6,309
Other commodity groups: 1/			
Lead unwrought	230	120	111
Iron or steel articles, not specially provided for	268	166	102
Fasteners of base metal, including nuts	7	4	3
Valves including parts	808	566	242
Capacitors	6,137	4,305	1,832
Materials handling machinery and parts	3	1	3
Office machines and parts	2	2	2/
Electric motors and generators and parts	552	413	139
Electrical articles, not specially provided for, and parts	10,677	4,916	5,761
Parts of motor vehicles, other than automobile wheels	9,051	6,614	2,437
Machine tools, parts and accessories	4	3	1
Handtools and interchangeable tools for hand and machine tools	3,136	2,502	634
Articles for making or breaking electrical circuits	302	256	46
Electronic tubes	47	27	20
Other base metals, wrought and unwrought	2	2	2/
All other	8,774	6,125	2,649
Total, other commodity groups	40,000	26,022	13,980
Grand total	65,148	44,860	20,288

1/ Commodity groups were defined in which the value of 806.30 imports amounted to at least $500,000 in any 1 of the years 1969-73.

2/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 22.--U.S. imports for consumption from West Germany under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity groups separately listed in TC Publication 339 (1970):			
Aluminum foil	2,740	1,321	1,418
Aluminum mill products other than foil	681	561	120
Copper mill products	37	30	8
Iron or steel mill products:			
Plate, sheet, and strip	57	7	51
Wire	29	17	12
Total, iron or steel mill products	86	24	63
Nickel mill products	5,461	3,288	2,173
Refractory metal powders and compounds	8,226	6,238	1,988
Titanium, wrought	180	123	57
Internal combustion engines and parts	136	69	67
Total, commodity groups	17,547	11,654	5,894
Other commodity groups: 2/			
Iron or steel articles, not specially provided for	2	1	1
Machines not specially provided for and parts	28	6	23
Electrical articles, not specially provided for and parts	2	2	1/
Parts of motor vehicles, other than automobile wheels	21	15	6
Other base metals, wrought and unwrought	10,271	8,803	1,468
All other articles	8,891	7,910	981
Total, other commodity groups	19,215	16,737	2,479
Grand total	36,762	28,390	8,371

1/ Less than $500.

2/ Commodity groups were defined in which the value of 806.30 imports amounted to at least $500,000 in any 1 of the years 1969-73.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 23.--U.S. imports for consumption from Malaysia under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, for 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group separately listed in TC Publication 339 (1970):			
Semiconductors, including parts	24,720	15,251	9,468
Total, commodity group	24,720	15,251	9,468
Grand total	24,720	15,251	9,468

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 24.--U.S. imports for consumption from Singapore under TSUS item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group separately listed in TC Publication 339 (1970):			
Semiconductors, including parts	157	85	72
Total, commodity group	157	85	72
Other commodity groups: 1/			
Electrical articles, not specially provided for and parts	366	202	164
Consumer electronic products and parts	7	4	3
Electronic tubes	12,320	6,884	5,436
Total, other commodity groups	12,693	7,090	5,603
Grand total	12,850	7,174	5,676

1/ Commodity groups were defined in which the value of 806.30 imports amounted to at least $500,000 in any 1 of the years 1969-73.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 25.--U.S. imports for consumption from Belgium and Luxembourg under item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity groups separately listed in TC Publication 339 (1970):			
Copper mill products	1,233	834	399
Iron or steel mill products:			
Bars	1/	1/	1/
Plate, sheet, and strip	4,305	3,267	1,038
Wire	2,272	1,251	1,021
Other	1/	1/	1/
Total, iron or steel mill products	6,577	4,518	2,059
Nickel mill products	75	42	32
Total, commodity groups	7,885	5,394	2,490
Other commodity groups: 2/			
Other base metals, wrought and unwrought	1,511	1,460	51
All other articles	1	1	1/
Total, other commodity groups	1,512	1,461	51
Grand total	9,396	6,854	2,542

1/ Less than $500.

2/ Commodity groups were defined in which the value of 806.30 imports amounted to at least $500,000 in any 1 of the years 1969-73.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 26.--U.S. imports for consumption from Japan under item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity groups separately listed in TC Publication 339 (1970):			
Aluminum mill products other than foil	2,331	1,817	514
Copper mill products	472	196	276
Total, commodity groups	2,803	2,013	790
Other commodity groups: 1/			
Electrical articles, not specially provided for and parts	9	5	4
Parts of motor vehicles, other than automobile wheels	10	7	3
Electronic tubes	126	69	57
Other base metals, wrought and unwrought	294	169	125
Total, other commodity groups	439	250	189
Grand total	3,242	2,263	979

1/ Commodity groups were defined in which the value of 806.30 imports amounted to at least $500,000 in any 1 of the years 1969-73.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 27.--U.S. imports for consumption from Italy under item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity groups separately listed in TC Publication 339 (1970):			
Aluminum mill products other than foil	1,238	950	288
Parts of aircraft	1,744	293	1,451
Total, commodity groups	2,982	1,243	1,739
Other commodity groups: 1/			
Iron or steel articles, not specially provided for	130	30	100
Total, other commodity groups	130	30	100
Grand total	3,112	1,273	1,839

1/ Commodity groups were defined in which the value of 806.30 imports amounted to at least $500,000 in any 1 of the years 1969-73.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 28.--U.S. imports for consumption from the Philippines under item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group separately listed in TC Publication 339 (1970):			
Semiconductors, including parts	2,836	2,167	669
Total, commodity group	2,836	2,167	669
Other commodity groups: 2/			
Fasteners of base metal, including nuts	124	81	44
Electrical articles, not specially provided for and parts	2	2	1/
Total, other commodity groups	126	83	44
Grand total	2,962	2,250	713

1/ Less than $500.

2/ Commodity groups were defined in which the value of 806.30 imports amounted to at least $500,000 in any 1 of the years 1969-73.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 29.--U.S. imports for consumption from Switzerland under item 806.30, by commodity groups, 1980

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity group	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Commodity group separately listed in TC Publication 339 (1970):			
Aluminum foil	2,395	1,174	1,221
Total, commodity group	2,395	1,174	1,221
Other commodity groups: 2/			
Pumps and compressors, and parts	25	10	15
Electrical articles, not specially provided for and parts	1	1	1/
Articles for making or breaking electrical circuits	7	5	1
Other base metals, wrought and unwrought	84	53	31
All other articles	39	23	16
Total, other commodity groups	156	92	64
Grand total	2,552	1,267	1,285

1/ Less than $500.

2/ Commodity groups were defined in which the value of 806.30 imports amounted to at least $500,000 in any 1 of the years 1969-73.

Source: Compiled from offic[illegible] statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, [illegible]ures may not add to the totals shown.

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Appendix C

Adjustments Made to Census-Reported
807.00/806.30 Statistics in 1980

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Table C1.--U.S. imports for consumption reported by the Bureau of the Census under TSUS item 807.00 and deleted by the Commission, 1/ by TSUS or TSUSA items and by sources, 1980

TSUS or TSUSA item No.	Source	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added 2/
192.2100	Canada	$154,494	$20,756	$133,738
200.6055	Canada	6,333	2,787	3,546
270.2580	United Kingdom	628	1	627
357.8060	Canada	48,502	42,603	5,899
461.4037	Canada	2,340	1,399	941
540.1100	Canada	1,812	877	935
660.5800	Canada	76,216	10,075	66,141
660.6100	Canada	2,184,196	224,940	1,959,256
	United Kingdom	3,130,277	11,458	3,118,819
	France	7,823,287	2,003,374	5,819,913
660.7300	Canada	9,880	1,562	8,318
	Israel	100,965	68,000	32,965
666.0060	Canada	4,270	295	3,975
674.5360	Canada	67,643	21,188	46,455
	Sweden	132,639	7,722	124,917
678.4800	United Kingdom	3,278,564	1,400,527	1,878,037
688.4700	Taiwan	20,916	7,892	13,024
692.0310	Canada	67,240	31,999	35,241
692.1135	Canada	14,500	1,186	13,314
692.3390	Canada	136,731	68,698	68,033
692.3440	Canada	390,462	76,287	314,175
692.3460	Canada	17,021	6,791	10,230
	West Germany	39,937	6,405	33,532
	Italy	2,244,954	411,928	1,833,026
694.4120	France	3,900,000	1,551,174	2,348,826
694.4148	France	35,772,207	13,540,286	22,231,921
	Japan	3,581,500	124,701	3,456,799
	Australia	2,881,630	602,088	2,279,542
694.4155	Canada	3,887,158	461,032	3,426,126
	United Kingdom	8,010,906	1,778,124	6,232,782
	France	103,973,699	17,803,330	86,170,369
	Japan	1,370,569	129,121	1,241,448
694.4165	France	89,667,828	20,612,640	69,055,188
694.6200	Canada	5,215,219	130,038	5,085,181
	United Kingdom	30,344	2,158	28,186
	Italy	86,127	4,765	81,362
	Japan	669,141	22,862	646,279
711.7900	Canada	21,712	393	21,319
712.5200	Canada	295	103	192
790.3500	India	820	202	618
800.0035	Canada	996	6	990
	Mexico	32,479	20,682	11,797
801.0000	Mexico	302	48	254
806.2040	Canada	70,318	41,233	29,085
	Mexico	222,360	149,833	72,527
	Costa Rica	2,111	1,465	646
	Haiti	2,840	40	2,800
	United Kingdom	23,482	19,469	4,013

See footnote at end of table.

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Table C1.--U.S. imports for consumption reported by the Bureau of the Census under TSUS item 807.00 and deleted by the Commission, 1/ by TSUS or TSUSA items and by sources, 1980—Continued

TSUS or TSUSA item No.	Source	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added 2/
806.2040-- Continued	France	$2,835	$1,406	$1,429
	West Germany	43,498	36,963	6,535
	Switzerland	6,753	6,135	618
	Republic of Korea	92,727	91,287	1,440
	Taiwan	776	273	503
	Japan	11,948	4,236	7,712
870.1000	Cameroon	1,100	575	525
	Total----------	279,537,487	61,565,418	217,972,069

1/ From the Commission's compilation of Census statistics in App. B.
2/ Not necessarily dutiable.

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Table C2.—U.S. imports for consumption reported by the Bureau of the Census under TSUS item 807.00 and transferred to, and reported by the Commission under, item 806.30, 1/ by TSUS or TSUSA items and by sources, 1980

TSUS or TSUSA item No.	Source	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added 2/
609.4065	Belgium	$28,789	$16,752	$12,037
610.6240	Canada	432,023	23,336	408,687
610.8052	Canada	29,231	5,554	23,677
612.3500	Japan	43,493	17,971	25,522
612.7300	Mexico	3,485	779	2,706
613.0200	Canada	97,496	67,090	30,406
618.2565	Canada	109,777	89,658	20,119
	Italy	27,172	21,277	5,895
618.4700	United Kingdom	1,112	550	562
624.0330	Canada	98,845	84,632	14,213
	Mexico	122,982	64,317	58,665
	United Kingdom	8,989	7,404	1,585
624.0350	Canada	111,955	55,985	55,970
	Mexico	62,921	32,533	30,388
629.2000	Canada	46,894	46,094	800
629.3540	Mexico	2,339	2,281	58
644.0900	West Germany	169,942	96,421	73,521
	Switzerland	37,759	18,144	19,615
644.1200	West Germany	9,757	3,283	6,474
657.4020	Canada	78,351	19,785	58,566
	Mexico	1,753	1,304	449
660.1040	Canada	114,800	9,315	105,485
	Total	1,639,865	684,465	955,400

1/ In the Commission's compilation of Census statistics in app. B.
2/ Not necessarily dutiable.

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Table C3.--U.S. imports for consumption reported by the Bureau of the Census under TSUS item 806.30 and deleted by the Commission, 1/ by TSUS or TSUSA items and by sources, 1980

TSUS or TSUSA item No.	Source	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added 2/
425.1050	West Germany	$20,105	$6,959	$13,146
532.2400	Japan	16,050	5	16,045
660.7300	Canada	43,236	6,798	36,438
	Sweden	225,367	177,564	47,803
	United Kingdom	2,504,648	1,645,151	859,497
	Netherlands	1,575,609	1,027,354	548,255
	France	692,034	463,011	229,023
	Israel	393,398	263,913	129,485
694.6200	Canada	187,237,258	42,425,262	144,811,996
	Spain	97,221	27,936	69,285
	Italy	29,683,312	5,941,398	23,741,914
	Japan	242,662	56,812	185,850
806.2040	Canada	12,243	4,326	7,917
	Total----------	222,743,143	52,046,489	170,696,654

1/ From the Commission's compilation of Census statistics in app. B.
2/ Not necessarily dutiable.

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Table C4.--U.S. imports for consumption reported by the Bureau of the Census under TSUS item 806.30 and transferred to, and reported by the Commission under, item 807.00, 1/ by TSUS or TSUSA items and by sources, 1980

TSUS or TSUSA item No.	Source	Total value	Value of U.S. products	Value added 2/
186.1560	Hong Kong	$5,433	$5,012	$421
256.0500	Canada	1,876	175	1,701
256.8780	Mexico	23,089	18,756	4,333
380.1290	Mexico	875	345	530
382.0219	Hong Kong	17,195	3,113	14,082
382.0450	Dominican Republic	16,508	10,490	6,018
382.0697	Philippines	357	48	309
382.3347	Mexico	3,498	3,408	90
382.7893	Haiti	552	441	111
389.6260	Hong Kong	7,834	75	7,759
660.7150	Canada	6,382	787	5,595
	United Kingdom	15,746	155	15,591
660.7160	Canada	753,667	521,959	231,708
	Mexico	111,579	62,999	48,580
	United Kingdom	3,558,335	2,486,359	1,071,976
	Netherlands	100,855	56,881	43,974
	Belgium	172,525	93,442	79,083
	Israel	60,331	40,465	19,866
	Singapore	7,360	6,400	960
660.7165	Canada	335,295	272,110	63,185
	United Kingdom	146,741	44,087	102,654
	Israel	40,013	25,927	14,086
660.7170	Canada	11,996	7,625	4,371
	United Kingdom	35,067	24,635	10,432
705.5400	Philippines	9,746	9,141	605
708.4720	France	2,101	2,006	95
709.5040	Switzerland	4,600	3,938	662
711.7840	Canada	621,577	330,111	291,466
712.4950	Canada	17,114	16,233	881
716.1870	Japan	14,397	13,749	648
727.3540	France	10,300	6,800	3,500
755.0540	Canada	300	18	282
773.2500	Mexico	9,118	6,745	2,373
774.5500	West Germany	502	24	478
790.3900	Taiwan	277	13	264
	Total	6,123,141	4,074,472	2,048,669

1/ In the Commission's compilation of Census statistics in app. B.
2/ Not necessarily dutiable.